

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

VOLUME XXX.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, NOV. 28, 1907.

NUMBER 3.

Crawford County Directory

COUNTY OFFICERS
 Sheriff, J. H. Smith
 Clerk, J. H. Smith
 Treasurer, J. H. Smith
 Register, J. H. Smith
 Assessor, J. H. Smith
 Surveyor, J. H. Smith
 Judge of Probate, J. H. Smith
 Circuit Court Commissioner, J. H. Smith
 Notary Public, J. H. Smith
 SUPERVISORS
 South Branch, J. H. Smith
 North Branch, J. H. Smith
 Middle Branch, J. H. Smith
 East Branch, J. H. Smith
 West Branch, J. H. Smith
 Village Officers
 President, J. H. Smith
 Clerk, J. H. Smith
 Treasurer, J. H. Smith
 Assessor, J. H. Smith
 Surveyor, J. H. Smith
 Judge of Probate, J. H. Smith
 Circuit Court Commissioner, J. H. Smith
 Notary Public, J. H. Smith

LICORICE ROOT.

We Buy Half a Million Dollars Worth a Year from Asia Minor.

Licorice root grows wild in the fields of Asia Minor, and few attempts have been made thus far towards its cultivation.

Until 50 years ago it was practically unused, says Fur News. The root grows on the Meander plains in the best in the world, being superior to that found in Syria, Mesopotamia, Caucasus, Siberia or China.

The exporters of the root lease licorice bearing lands for a period of from three to five years. Digging usually begins in October, and is done by peasants, who at the end of each day deliver the root to the various depots and receive payment according to the quantity they bring.

The root is piled up and exposed to the air until about May and June. It then weighs only half as much as originally, owing to the thorough drying process to which it has been subjected. The root is sorted to obtain the qualities known as "debris" and "bette", both of which are highly valued.

Licorice root is shipped in bales weighing about 220 pounds each, pressed by hydraulic machinery and strapped with iron bands. The United States is the principal consumer of this class of licorice, which is shipped there in its natural state as raw material, being admitted free of duty.

It is converted into licorice paste for medicinal purposes, and is especially used for flavoring plug tobacco. Licorice root in its original state can also be found in any drug store in America. Annual exports to the United States amount to about 14,210 tons, valued at \$550,000.

CHILE WANTS OUR ENGINEERS.

High Officials Say American Skill is Needed in Andean Mines.

Philip Sol, the consulting engineer of the republic of Chile, who with Juan M. Garcia, attorney-general of the South American country, were commissioned to come to the United States and purchase locomotives and mining machinery, is desirous of talking back with him to Valparaiso a score or so of competent American engineers, says the Philadelphia Telegraph.

"There is a great field for American engineers in Chile," said Mr. Sol before starting on a short trip to Niagara Falls and New York for a few days. "There are now few engineers, considered competent, in the vast mining fields of my country. Beginning with Philadelphia we intend to confer in contact with the mining engineers of the various cities we will visit. The gold veins have been scarcely tapped. The saltpetre mines, under the crude methods of unskilled engineers, are yielding only one-half of what they should. It is the same way with other mining fields."

"Have you received promises from any mining engineers of Philadelphia to go to Chile?" he was asked.

"Yes," replied the water, with patriotic pride, "we have a billiard room."

At their request the travelers were conducted thither, and found a badly lighted room, with one small table, which had evidently seen better days. Their attendant produced a set of balls which matched the table for wear and were of a uniform dirty gray color.

"But how do you tell the red from the white?" asked one visitor.

"Oh," was the reassuring reply, "you soon get to know them by their shape."

Wages in Great Britain.

Wages in Great Britain average much higher than they do on the continent, and in France and Germany wages are higher than in Italy, Spain or Austria. The district court at Carlsbad, Austria, recently fixed the daily wages of laborers of both sexes for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909 as follows: Males—Foremen, 60 cents a day; others, 40 cents; and apprentices and boys, 20 cents. Females—Adults, 20 cents; and juveniles, 18 cents. Servants of the state, 18 cents; except servants of the post and telegraph, who receive 44 cents.

No Place for Alligators.

An English tourist in the West Indies has been warned against bathing in a river because of alligators, so he went in swimming in the river mouth, where his guide assured him there would be none.

"How do you know there are no alligators here?" he asked when he had waded out neck-deep.

"You see, sah," said the guide, "Dey's too many sharks here. De alligators is skered out. Dis ain't no place for dem, sah."

A Substitute.

Customer—Will you give me a copy of "The Art of Being Happy at Home?"

Librarian—I'm afraid it's out, but I have here a little treatise on Jib-Jitsu, which makes an excellent substitute for it.—Pete Melo.

IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Quaint Customs That Recall Colored Odd Manners.

In the first place, the woods are full of men, runs "The Chronicle" of a Queer Girl in the Ladies' Home Journal. They were numerous, the sands of the sea, and life was interesting, to put it mildly. In my time there was no such thing as the palling off of one couple to "keep company" for years at a stretch, to the exclusion of other friends. A girl was free to accept the attention of any and all young men, and have a different escort to every dance, picnic or party of the season. Even an engaged girl was not expected to go only with her fiancé, but must make things lively by entertaining and going about with different young men and keeping the community upon the tip of the tongue as to which would be her final choice.

There was time for idling in those days—hours for fooling dull care and baffling stern necessity. A pretty girl was likely to spy from her window an interesting group of pedestrians or a dashing horseman at almost any hour to the day. If she went downtown (she did not go often, gentle reader, as girls do nowadays) it was strange, indeed, if there was not rivalry as to which of the young gallants should walk home with her. On Sunday the rear seats of the sanctuary were comfortably filled with young gentlemen of no special religious professions, and it was by no means the least interesting feature of the service passing out of the church door and down the line, smiling and bestowing glances upon them as they stood with raised hats, gravely saluting one pretty devotee after another as she came out with the Sabbath halo around her face.

There was a custom, now obsolete, no doubt for lack of numbers as well as spirit, of giving a pretty girl a "grand rush" on Sunday afternoons. As I look back now I can see a phalanx of hats and dressers, audacious faces and buttonhole bouquets moving along the village street.

SELF-LIGHTING BUOY.

A Novelty on the Lusitania That Attracted Attention.

One feature of the big Lusitania which attracted crowds when she was open for inspection was the automatic life buoy which is fastened between decks on a slanting frame in such a way that it can be released by the pressure of a button on the bridge.

On each end of the four arms of a large cross-shaped framework is a copper ball. These balls are so weighted that when the buoy strikes the water it will float upright. To the cross-shaped framework are fastened long brass cylinders. These cylinders are calcium carbide lights so arranged that they flare up by contact with the water.

Should a cry of "Man overboard" be raised at night the officer on the bridge presses the button, the buoy hits the water and the lights flare up. If the man overboard is a swimmer he can reach the buoy, to the arms of which lamps are attached to aid him in keeping above water. The ship also has a mark to guide it.

Butter in Eggs.

From time to time lumps of butter are dug out of the Irish bogs, and specimens of it may be seen in various museums. A chemical examination has recently been made of a sample of such butter, which was found four feet below the surface of a bog at Slough, County Wick. The original lump, which weighed about 20 pounds, is probably some centuries old, and it is suggested that it had been put into a vat of water to preserve it or to give it a flavor and had been forgotten. Yet so effectively had the fat been preserved by the peat water that it still retained many of the chemical characteristics of butter, fat, though its appearance had greatly changed. The exterior was white and granular, and the whole mass had been converted during the passage of years into a waxlike material.

Reward of Extravagance.

"It's queer," remarked an ordinarily hard-headed man, "what little things will tickle our vanity. I bought a pair of low shoes not long ago, for which I paid seven dollars, an expenditure in the way of footwear that was unique for me. The shoes were comfortable and had the air of representing what they cost; but no one paid any attention to them until I stepped up on a blackboard's stand the other day to have them polished. The Italian who was the chief engineer of the works looked at my shoes, felt of the calf's skin lovingly, and then with a gleam of admiration in his eyes, asked me: 'How much did you pay for them?' My extravagance was rewarded."

A Cocker Clock.

One of the most curious clocks in the world is said to be that which tells the time to the inhabitants of a little American backwoods town. The machinery, which is nothing but a face, hands and lever, is worked with a pecker which "ticks" an immense column of hot water, as it is called. This spouting is so timed that it is the spout of a second water spout, and moves the hands.

As Seen.

The difference between the girls coming to the dance and the American girls is that the girls are likely to be seen in Cleveland, Fla.

HAVE STRANGE GIFT

QUEER POWER EXERCISED BY "HORSE WHISPERERS."

Authentic Cases on Record Where the Mute, Unruly Beasts Have Been Made Tractable by a Few Words.

The horse whisperers might be an unknown quantity in England and Ireland to-day, but there are not a few men who exercise a wonderful control with their voices over horses which, when the dominating influence is absent, are apt to literally kick over the traces, says a writer in the London Stock Journal. In the thoroughbred stables of England and Ireland to-day there are not a few stablemen and jockeys who succeed in holding in check the vice in horses which in demonstrative manner show that they cannot tolerate the presence of the groom or attendant.

The horse whisperer of to-day avoids all gesticulation, and trusts entirely to a combination of sounds and words. There is no bullying done, and the whisperer can face a mad horse with his hands behind his back and apparently at the mercy of the beast that has come under the charm. One means of keeping unruly horses quiet in stables during the South African war was that employed by the young men, who sat in a ring of head-to-head horses whispering as loudly as possible and riveting the ears and attention of the otherwise sprawling and hungry animals.

One of the first whisperers to acquire the power was Con Sullivan, who migrated in his youth from Kilmallock, where he could trace his genealogy through a long line of snafers and become almost exclusively employed by Lord Doneraile.

So unaccountable and so magical was the power Sullivan instantly acquired over the most savage brute that his parish priest, who had excellent grounds for not believing him a saint, denounced him as a sorcerer. The whisperer of this man made an indelible impression upon the horses, bringing the pupil to a degree of docility unattainable in the ordinary course of discipline.

The race horse King Pepin, a famous racer, vicious, and reputed to have killed two grooms at the Curragh, once came under his charge. He was wanted to win a race at Malpas, but when saddling time came it found him in one of his unmanageable moods. He reared, plunged and lunged about fore and aft until he had completely cowed groom and jockey. It was at this crisis that some one recommended that he should be "whispered." As it was the only chance left of taming him in time for the start, his groom gladly availed himself of it, though warned that horses were sometimes thrown into a state of stupor by the process.

Sullivan was soon found, and he was delighted with the opportunity of "whispering" before so much "quellity" from all parts. "Show us the wild creature," he said, "and we'll soon tame him in minutes."

When he got within the circle—and a wide one it was—in which King Pepin was playing his antics, he walked up to him, approaching the horse from behind. He murmured some words as he walked, which, though quite audible, were as unobtrusive as a sermon in the unknown tongue, but they had a most magical effect on the horse, for he stood stock still. Sullivan then jotted him on the neck, while he whispered a word or two in his ear, whereupon King Pepin went on his knees and incontinently lay down.

The whisperer then stretched himself on him at full length, took out a pouch containing a pipe and tobacco, flint and steel, struck a light and blew a cloud as he lounged on the stomach of this high-mettled colt with as much composure as if he were seated on a bench in his favorite park. After two or three puffs he got up, beckoned the nag to his legs, saddled him and walked off to the starting post, the horse following and pawing the air like a dog. He won the race in a canter.

Your Second Best.

It is said that so many of us are content with our second best. We are always going to do better. We have vague ideas as to the great things we will do, but that is as far as we get. Before you go to bed tonight think over your day. If you had it to live over again would you spend it just as you have done?

Most of us would not. Well, we still have tomorrow.

No matter how well you do anything, try to do it better. Don't be satisfied with anything but the very best that you are capable of.

Remember that this is your chance. Don't lose your golden opportunity.

Brave Leader of Arabs.

Most romantic of all the figures brought into the limelight by the war in Morocco is the "Red Kaid," a native leader who has ridden at the head of his men in many a gallant charge against the French. A correspondent says of him: "His native name is Kaid el Homeri, Homeri meaning red. He belongs to the M'Da'ies tribe, near Casablanca. He derives his name from the fact that he always dresses in red. The Kaid is paralyzed in both hands and cannot shoot, but he is well known for his gallantry in leading and urging his men. He is said to possess a talisman rendering him bullet proof."

Barley Possible.

She (at the reception)—I wonder why Mrs. Goodman looks so awfully unhappy?

He—Don't know; unless it's because her husband doesn't neglect her enough.

An Interpretation.

"Doctor Bolus thought the patient was doing as well as could be expected."

"Well, perhaps he was, considering the doctor he had."

Can't Miss It

So many ailments are purely nervous affections, that you can hardly miss it if you try Dr. Miles' Nerve.

Nerve. It restores nervous energy and through its invigorating influence upon the nervous system, the organs are strengthened. The heart action is better; digestion improved, the sluggish condition overborne, and healthy activity re-established.

"Dr. Miles' Nerve is worth its weight in gold. I don't know what ailed me. I had a good physician but got no relief. I could not eat, sleep, work, sit or stand. I was nearly crazy. One day I picked up a paper and the first thing that met my eye was an advertisement of Dr. Miles' Nerve. I bought a bottle and tried it. After taking two bottles I could sleep myself. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and now I can work and go out, and have found many benefits. I have recovered from these troubles and several of my friends have been cured by it. I am fifty-nine years old and feel good."

ANNA R. PALMER, Lewistown, Pa.

Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Pair-Splitting.

Senior Beverage was answering a question.

Cent.—"A gentleman has been splitting."

Senior Beverage—He has been trying to split two like things are different. It resembles the young lady who said her name was Rebecca. When I asked her name she said, 'I can't keep a secret,' and then she said, 'I'm Rebecca.'"

Cent.—"The young lady answered, 'I'm Rebecca.'"

Senior Beverage—It is the people she tells who let it out."

Notes of Vegetarianism.

Admiral Grant, Countess of Essex, famed for a London beauty, but for years a devoted vegetarian because of nervous and scientific demands, has been a vegetarian enthusiast. The Irishman, number some of the first men in England, having for their cure the cure of nervous diseases, the queen herself is dabbling in it, which includes what the devotee call vegetarian exercises as well as food.

Aztec Onyx Quarry.

In the vicinity of Cuernavaca, state of Mexico, Mex., the well-known winter resort of the Americans living in Mexico City, an Aztec onyx quarry has been discovered by Carl Ludloff, a geologist living at that place. The quarry has not been used for hundreds of years. It is partly filled up and grown over by brush and grass.

Town as College Suburb.

A movement to colonize a tract of land three miles from the campus and form a new town has been started by members of the faculty of Stanford university at Palo Alto, Cal. Subdivision and buildings are to be begun at once, and it is assumed that only college people will be encouraged to become residents.

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An Interpretation.

"Doctor Bolus thought the patient was doing as well as could be expected."

"Well, perhaps he was, considering the doctor he had."

What "Henkel's" Means

Henkel's Flour guarantees you against the deception and impurities of flour bleaching. It is not adulterated. It is only the best of the wheat and nothing else—soured, seived and purified, absolutely the purest and the cleanest food which you can select.

Ask your Grocer for Henkel's "BREAD" Flour, a Spring Wheat Flour for Bread.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

KING OF ALL THROAT & LUNG REMEDIES

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

QUICKEST, SAFEST, SUREST

COUGH AND COLD CURE

AND HEALER OF ALL DISEASES OF LUNGS, THROAT AND CHEST

CURED BY HALF A BOTTLE

Half a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery cured me of the worst cold and cough I ever had.—J. R. Pitt, Rocky Mount, N. C.

PRICE 50c AND \$1.00

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

LUCKY FOURNIER, DRUGGIST.

Bank of Grayling.

SUCCESSOR TO CRAWFORD COUNTY EXCHANGE BANK.

MARIUS HANSON PROPRIETOR.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

AND

THE CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

Both Papers \$3.00

for

The regular subscription price of the "Chicago Daily Tribune" by mail is \$4.00 a year, the regular price of the "Crawford Avalanche" is \$1.00 a year. By a special arrangement with the publishers of the Tribune for a limited time we can accept a year's subscription to our paper and the "Tribune" both for \$3.00.

It would seem unnecessary to say more about this extraordinary newspaper bargain. The daily Tribune is the World's Greatest Newspaper, and of course you will want your local newspaper.

The Tribune Company reserves the right to withdraw this offer on a day's notice.

If you are now a subscriber to one or both papers your subscription will be extended one year from present date of expiration.

Subscriptions for a shorter period than one year cannot be accepted, less than regular rates.

Make all remittance direct to

Crawford Avalanche

GRAYLING, MICH.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

The Probate Court for the County of Crawford

In the matter of the estate of Martha L. Dickinson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that six months from the fourth day of November A. D. 1907, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the probate office, in the Village of Grayling in said county, on or before the fourth day of May A. D. 1908, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Monday the Fourth day of May A. D. 1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated November 4th, A. D. 1907.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

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Village Officers

President, J. H. Smith

Clerk, J. H. Smith

Treasurer, J. H. Smith

Assessor, J. H. Smith

Surveyor, J. H. Smith

Judge of Probate, J. H. Smith

Circuit Court Commissioner, J. H. Smith

Notary Public, J. H. Smith

Methodist Episcopal Church

Pastor Rev. E. G. Johnson, Preaching 10 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Sabbath school 10:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Prayer meeting, Thursday 7:30 p.m. All cordially invited to attend.

Presbyterian Church

Regular church services at 10:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Sunday School immediately after morning service. Y. P. S. C. at 8:00 p.m. Prayer meeting, Thursday 7:30 p.m. All cordially invited to attend.

Methodist Protestant Church

Rev. H. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as follows: Preaching 10 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Sabbath school 11:30 a.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

Danish Rev. Lutheran Church

Rev. A. C. Kildgaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. All cordially invited to attend.

The Avalanche

Published by the People for the People

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1906

CONVICTS HAVE A SCHOOL.

College graduates among prisoners constitute a feature in Sing Sing. The department for Auburn of Philetus M. Heller calls attention to remarkable educational work under State auspices for convicts in New York prisons. Mr. Heller has introduced among the 1,200 prisoners in Sing Sing a course of study running through the grammar grades and below the high school courses. A competent corps of instructors was obtained among the prisoners. The faculty consists of nine members, all of whom are college graduates. The dean is a Cambridge (England) man, while one of the members is an Oxford man. Columbia has three representatives and Cornell one. The Cambridge and Oxford men are serving sentences for forgery, a crime which seems to appeal to the educated.

OUT OF MONEY; TRIES SUICIDE.

Norwood Park Man Attempts to Kill Himself in Cincinnati.

John W. Fuller of Norwood Park, Ill., made two attempts to take his own life in a cheap rooming house on East 5th street, Cincinnati. He first swallowed a quantity of morphine containing morphine, and this failing to take effect, he gnawed his wrists deeply with a piece of broken glass. He was taken to the city hospital, where the physicians pronounced his condition serious. He was without money and despondency caused him to attempt self-destruction.

REVENGE OF A STRANGLER.

Victim a Witness Against Foreigners Accused of Keeping Blind Pigs.

The murder of E. S. Jefferson, who was strangled near his home in Burlington, N. J., is still a target for revenge. Jefferson had appeared as a witness against foreigners arrested for running a "speakeasy," and it is said they had threatened to get even with him. As a direct result of the murder of E. S. Jefferson, Policeman George Guernsey was murdered by a mysterious stranger, who afterward attempted to commit suicide.

Cuts Wages of 10,000 Men.

Ten thousand men employed on the Pacific Coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad already have had their wages reduced 25 cents a day and have been notified of a further reduction of 25 cents a day on Dec. 1. These reductions are the direct result of laying off of men by western roads, by mining companies and by other industrial establishments.

Three Young Skaters Drown.

Ellis Swift, aged 14 years, Marie Mettler, 14, and Frank Hartfield, 18, were drowned in Little Creek at Mason City, Iowa. The two girls were skating together, when the ice broke and they went beneath. Frank Hartfield attempted their rescue, but was unsuccessful. The bodies of the two girls were recovered and are being kept in a cold storage room for identification.

Unable to Agree on Verdict.

The jury in the Steve Adams murder case was discharged in a deadlock today, being unable to agree on a verdict after having been out for twenty-one hours. The jury—twelve men—was called to try the case of Fred Tyler in the Mahoning Creek district of Shoshone County, Idaho, in August, 1904.

Glass Block Is Destroyed.

The glass block, at St. Mary's, Ohio, a three-story brick building, owned by the St. Marys Woolen Mills Company, was partly destroyed by fire, loss \$40,000. The adjoining building, occupied by Miller & Co.'s department store, was damaged to the extent of \$4,000.

Paris Sees Dawn of Republic.

That a revolution, the abolition of King Carlos, and the formation of a republic in Portugal will be the outcome of the present disturbances in that country is the belief of well informed circles in Paris.

Man in Street Car Crushed.

One woman was probably fatally injured, one man seriously hurt, and a score bruised and shaken when a 7th street car crashed into the rear end of a Maria avenue street car in St. Paul.

Murder, Suicide and Arson.

A rich New York manufacturer and his wife were found dead in their burning home. The woman is believed to have killed her husband, fired the house, then shot herself.

Papista Dies on Stage.

Papista, known the world over for his "fire dance" and "nirvana dance," died in Berlin. He died in the Dusseldorf Theater at the conclusion of his act.

Seven Killed by Blast.

In an explosion on the eastern construction work of the Grand Trunk Pacific road at Dryden, Ont., seven men were killed and four injured.

Delay in Thaw Trial.

Second trial of Harry Thaw for the murder of Stanford White has been again postponed. It will probably not be begun until late in January.

Want Saloons Closed on Sunday.

War on Sunday saloons in Chicago has been opened with attacks from agents of the Chicago Law and Order League and from the pulpits of 500 churches.

Princess Sacrifices a Crown.

The Vienna newspaper Die Zeit publishes a Brussels dispatch according to which the Princess Elizabeth has left her husband, Prince Albert of Belgium, heir to the throne, and will not return to Belgium. She is with her parents in Munich.

Big Factory Is Closed.

The works of the Aluminum Company of America, formerly known as the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, suspended operations in St. Louis and it is announced that the plant will be closed indefinitely.

Dead Man's Dead in Dead Bodies.

Edgar Grubb, his wife and a year-old baby were cremated in their home near Beverly, Ohio. When neighbors arrived the house was destroyed. The belief prevails that Grubb killed his wife and baby and set fire to the house.

Southern Town Burned.

Chas. a lumbering village of 400 inhabitants, about fifty miles south of Lexington, W. Va., was almost destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

TRUST WILL EAT TRUST.

Harvester Company Finds Nemesis in Hemp Combine.

If nothing occurs to mar the plans of the hemp producers of the State of Indiana, Mexico, the International Harvester Company and other large users of the fiber in this country will be compelled to pay for their supplies whatever price the plantations owners are inclined to demand. Thus, it is said in the trade in New York, will be created a condition under which one concern with a practical monopoly will be compelled to deal with another—smaller, perhaps, but in a position to show an arrogant spirit. Details of the producers' plans, showing thoroughness of organization to uphold prices, the hemp growers met at Merida, Yucatan, Nov. 8 and formed a stock company to be known as the Corporation for the Production of Hemp. The growers will make deliveries directly to the association, which will have full charge of sales. Planters will receive two-thirds of the value of their crop on delivery to the association and the remainder when its sale is effected. Heavy penalties are levied for breaking the agreement, which is to last for five years.

SALOONS DIE IN OKLAHOMA.

Statehood Put Total of 500 Drunken Shops Out of Existence.

When 12 o'clock came on Saturday night approximately 500 saloons in Oklahoma closed as the result of the State prohibition provision in the State constitution. The greatest number of saloons in one town was sixty-five at Oklahoma City, where the fixtures of each saloon had an average value of about \$1,500. The only breweries in the State, two in number, were in Oklahoma City. An idea of the traffic out of the city may be gained from the statement of an experienced saloonkeeper. He said the gross income of each saloon in Oklahoma would average \$10 a day, making a total of \$2,000,000 paid annually for alcoholic beverages by the people of one-half the new State. Indian Territory having had federal prohibition for many years.

INSISTS ON LOW FARE.

Oklahoma Notices Road It Must Comply with the 2-cent Provision.

The first act of the Oklahoma corporation commission was to notify the Fort Smith and Western railroad to comply with the 2-cent fare provision of the constitution until otherwise ordered by that body. The railroad company has thus far refused to establish the 2-cent rate. Under the constitution failure to comply with an order of the commission subjects the corporation to a fine of \$500 for each day of violation. The commission also received and filed complaints from the Midland Valley and the Oklahoma and Northwestern railroads, stating that they cannot make a profit on 2-cent fares and asking for the re-establishment of the 3-cent rate. The latter road is only thirty-three miles long.

MAY REJECT NEW SENATORS.

Men from Oklahoma Likely to Encounter Difficulties in Washington.

Senator Owen and one of Oklahoma may not be received by the Senate when the Sixtieth Congress convenes. Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, holds that their appointment by Gov. Haskell is invalid and this view is entertained by several of the Senate lawyers. The constitution provides that the Senate shall be elected by the Legislature. The Senate has never recognized appointments by Governors where State Legislatures have had an opportunity to elect and have failed to do so. In the case of Oklahoma it is contended there was no senatorial vacancy to fill.

KILLS SLEEPING HUSBAND.

New York Woman Shoots Man and Tries to Commit Suicide.

Crazed by jealousy because of her husband's attentions to another woman, Mrs. Lottie Hitchcock shot and killed Robert L. Hitchcock, a compositor, as he was sleeping in bed in their home in the borough of the Bronx, New York. Turning the revolver upon herself, Mrs. Hitchcock inflicted several wounds from which it is expected she will die. The man and woman were married about a year ago. Recently they had been quarreling, and Mrs. Hitchcock repeatedly complained that her husband had been spending his evenings with another woman.

Heavy Loss at Peoria.

Fire in the Leathner building on South Washington street, Peoria, Ill., caused by Brown & Co.'s hardware store, destroyed the building. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Miss Shonts to Wed Prince.

Theodore P. Shonts and Mrs. Shonts have announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Shonts, to Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark. The wedding will take place in the city of Athens, Greece, on the 15th of the month. The bride is the daughter of a prominent New York family and the groom is a member of the Greek royal family.

Financing Post Girl's Life.

Attempts to secure a large sum of money for the support of a girl who is confined to her bed in the third floor of East Hall at the State University of South Dakota, in which she had been locked by girl sophomores. Miss Anna Johnson, a pretty freshman from Howard, S. D., fell thirty feet to the frozen ground, sustaining injuries from which she will probably die.

Missing Business Man Returns.

Howard Heidehant, the business man whose disappearance caused a sensation four months ago, returned to Cincinnati with his wife, and announced he had been in Europe. Receivers had been appointed for the concerns in which he was interested.

Four Killed by Dynamite.

Four men were killed and three injured in an explosion in a construction camp on the Portland and Seattle road twelve miles south of Cheney, Wash., while they were blowing into fragments.

Kansas Out Recount Law.

The recent law passed by the New York Legislature to enable William H. Hearst to attack the validity of Mayor McClellan's election has been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals.

Prohibition Law Passes.

The Nebraska State passed a State prohibition law despite the protests of the City of Omaha, and was cheered by hundreds of women.

HANDY, RAIL CHIEF, DIES.

General Manager of Lake Shore Railroad and Allis Expires.

Edward A. Handy of Cleveland, Ohio, general manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads, the Lake Erie and Western, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling roads, died in Passavant hospital, Chicago. Mr. Handy's death was due to pneumonia contracted while he and his wife were in Chicago on a business trip. He was taken to the hospital from the Auditorium Annex. Mr. Handy was 57 years old and had been in the railway service since 1878. He was born in Barnstable, Mass., April 4, 1853, and was educated in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His first experience as a railway man was as assistant engineer of construction of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe, but he was soon promoted to the position of engineer of bridges and roads. He served also as locating engineer of the Mexican National. In 1891 he entered the service of the Lake Shore and rose from the position of chief engineer to that of general manager.

FIRES ON AMERICAN FISHERMEN.

Canadian Patrol Captures Them After a Lively Chase—Set Free.

The Canadian patrol Vigant fired a shot at American fishermen Tuesday afternoon and captured them with their boats after a hard chase on Lake Erie. The patrol came upon two fishing boats and a gasoline launch near Old Island. There were four men in the boats. The fishermen were ordered to surrender, but instead of giving themselves up they hurried aboard the launch and set out for American waters at top speed. Then the government vessel gave chase. It was a lively run for a time, but when the Vigant came a shot after the American launch, which came dangerously near them, the men on the fishing boats surrendered. They were taken aboard the Vigant and kept prisoners for some time. They were finally taken to other boats fishing on the American side and given their liberty. The fishing boats, however, were retained by the Canadians.

DENIED WAGES, TAKES BABIES.

Nurse Girl Kidnaped Children to Enforce Demand for Pay.

Declaring that \$15 was due her in wages and that she had been unable to collect the money, Lorraine Mars, 18 years old, a nurse girl, kidnaped the two little sons of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Johnson, 414½ E. Broadway, St. Louis, and left a note saying that they would be returned to their parents when the money was paid. Mrs. Johnson found the note, reading: "When you settle with me I'll give back your children." A short time after the girl left, the highest police, the little ones, and at once notified the police. After a search lasting many hours the girl and the children were found in Webster Grove, a suburb, and Miss Mars was placed under arrest. Later she was set free at the request of her employers, as she did not mean to kidnap the children.

INDIAN LAND FRAUDS BARED.

Senate Committee Shows that Restrictions Can Not Be Lifted.

The Senate committee investigating the charges of fraud in the sale of Indian lands, concluded the examination of witnesses at Shawnee, Okla., and Senators Curtis and Teller are on their way to Washington, where the investigation will be completed. Such fraud is reported to have been uncovered that it is believed it will prevent Congress from removing the restrictions on Indian lands. The committee has heard from Senator Curtis, who heretofore has favored the removal, says, since taking part in the investigation, that he will oppose it in the United States Senate.

PRINCE GEORGE WEDS.

Prince George of Greece and Denmark Married Marie Bonaparte.

The marriage of Prince George of Greece and Denmark to Marie Bonaparte, a high aristocrat from the province of Crete, at the Marine at Athens, Greece, Thursday. The wedding ceremony was celebrated in the presence of the prince, Prince Nicholas of Greece and M. Delamann, the Greek minister. Those for the bride were Prince George of Greece and Prince Nicholas of Greece. The ceremony was a pageant and did not change the status of the contracting parties, as the Greek church does not recognize the validity of a civil marriage.

MARRIED BY TYPEWRITER.

Deaf and Dumb Couple Made Husband and Wife in Unique Manner.

Fingering out their marriage, Carrie Lemke of Canby, N. D., and Chris D. Anderson of Willow City, N. D., both deaf and dumb, were made husband and wife in a unique marriage ceremony. The service took place in the Minneapolis court house and was performed by W. E. Bates, court commissioner. Mr. Bates, a large sheet of paper in his typewriter, wrote the first question, asked the groom to read it and write the answer, and then wrote the questions for the bride and had her read them and write the answers.

West Calls for Postal Bank.

The eighteen annual meeting of the Trans-Mississippi commercial congress, convened in Muskogee, Okla., to meet in San Francisco next November. A resolution, endorsing the parcels post was voted down amid great applause. Regulations were passed favoring the establishment of a postal savings bank for an appropriation by the government for better roads, and for the appropriation by the government of not less than \$500,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

Divees Plunge Beneath Sea.

Six miles off Tampa Springs, Fla., on the surface, seven feet under the surface, a school of divers, fought desperately with sponge boats for possession of a big sponge. Both received painful wounds. Andrews went to Tampa to institute prosecution against Boston, only to learn that no court had jurisdiction.

Government Palace Fired.

An unidentified man entered the government palace in Santiago, Cuba, dropped a can of gasoline in front of the governor's door, slashed it open with a knife, and applied a lighted match. Considerable furniture and draperies were burned and the building itself sustained some damage. In the confusion the man who made the trouble got away.

Nebraska Would So Prosperous.

Gov. Sheldon, in his Thanksgiving proclamation declared that prosperity in Nebraska had been unparalleled. Crops, industries and commerce were all declared to be in a state of exceptional prosperity.

WORK OF IRRIGATION.

New Plans Adopted Contemplate Many Improvements.

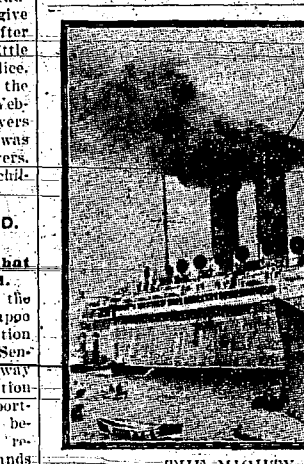
In the irrigation division of the Agricultural Department the three main lines of work will be, as heretofore, the dissemination of practical information, scientific and technical investigations, and reporting on irrigation conditions in certain districts. In view of the fact that probably about 5,000,000 acres of land provided with water for irrigation will be available for settlement at the close of 1905, it is believed that in no other way can more good be done than in supplying practical information through publications and expert advice to the new settlers on this land, and it is therefore deemed advisable to broaden the scope of this work so as to make it valuable to every class of farmers dependent upon irrigation, and to every project, whether public or private.

The scientific and technical investigations will be a continuation and extension of what has already been done. Prominent features of the work will be to determine what becomes of the large quantity of water which is annually spread over cropland soils, involving a study of evaporation, seepage and distribution of losses, with a view to securing higher economy in the use of water; the relation of irrigation water to quantity and quality of crop and the adaptation of methods to different soils and crops; and a study of the more technical features of the measurement, conveyance, storage and distribution of water on farms, and the various devices used for pumping.

NEW QUEEN OF THE SEA.

Lusitania May Yield Speed Title to the Mauretania.

The Lusitania may be dethroned and her sister ship, the Mauretania, be crowned the new queen of the sea. In her trial trip the latter vessel attained the speed of 26.03 knots an hour in a run of 1,200 miles and of 27.50 knots an hour in a run of 300 miles. The best the Lusitania has been able to make



THE MIGHTY NEW CUNARD MAURETANIA.

is less than 25 knots an hour. This means that the Mauretania will be at least ten per cent faster than her sister ship.

The new turbine speed marvels are the wonders of the world. If one vessel of this type can lower the Atlantic record and two weeks later another can cut that record by ten per cent, there is the possibility that a third may be built that will be ten per cent better than the second, and that means that the trip across the Atlantic will be reduced to less than three days.

The Mauretania is 95 feet longer than the Great Eastern. Her gross tonnage is 32,000. The Mauretania is slightly larger than the Lusitania, being greater in depth by some 5 or 6 inches. She is therefore some 300 tons heavier than the Lusitania. The extreme breadth is 58 feet, and the maximum draught 37 feet 6 inches. Two rows of gigantic ventilator cowls render the external appearance of the Mauretania somewhat different from the sister ship.

Express Companies' Agreement.

Before the New York State Public Service Commission a representative of the United States Express Company admitted that his company, together with the Adams and American express companies, had formed and maintained a "community of interests," without which their stocks would be worth less because the companies concerned would be at the mercy of the railroads. The hearing was presided over by the United States Express Company, who wanted to get the laws amended so that the directors in such common carriers may not be self-perpetuating, as is now the case. The complainants say that the United States is virtually controlled by its presumed rivals, neither of which has held a meeting to elect directors for years. Two directors were shown to be officially connected with the Adams and American, contrary to the articles of association.

Cortelyou to the Merchants.

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou addressed the Merchants' Association of New York in its new building on the financial situation, and was cheered to the echo when he said that if the bonded cash were returned to the channels of trade there would be a complete resumption of business in twenty-four hours. He warned them against ill-considered financial legislation, saying that panic in legislation was worse than panic in business.

News to Protect Their Rights.

Representative Hebert, with all parts of the country men at New York to organize a committee or central bureau to which applications for relief or intervention may be sent by any members of their race whose civil or religious rights may have been interfered with in any country throughout the world. Delegates to the bureau will be in proportion to the population.

Fire damaged the building occupied by the Georgia-Piedmont Manufacturing Company.

The Georgia-Piedmont Manufacturing Company, 37 North Water street, Philadelphia, to the extent of \$50,000.

UNCLE SAM A CAPITALIST.

As a Shipbuilder Outranks All Others in the United States.

The United States government maintains nine navy yards, representing a capitalization of more than \$300,000,000 and employing nearly 15,000 men, including officers. The total wages paid in the navy yards of the government is approximately \$10,000,000 annually. The cost of materials used, about \$7,000,000 annually and the value of the products, depending upon the number of vessels built, runs well up into the millions every year. In 1905 the output of the government yards was over \$17,000,000.

As a shipbuilder the government outranks all other ship owners in the United States. In 1904 the government launched 170,000 tons of battle ships of more than 1,000 tons burden each. While only 3.7 per cent of all vessels launched that year were the property of the nation, these vessels constituted 27.7 per cent of the total tonnage launched that year. These same vessels represented also more than half the value of all vessels over five tons launched, the contract value of the government ships being \$39,513,000. Despite its own facilities for building and repairing warships, only one government yard has been used in recent years for turning out a modern up-to-date battle ship.

All told, the government owns fifteen dry docks, where vessels of the navy undergo most of their repairs. All but two of these are located on the Atlantic coast. Another dock is being completed on Puget sound, giving three on the Pacific coast. In addition to the navy dry docks there are thirty-eight in the United States owned by private corporations or individuals. In time of war the navy should find no trouble in taking care of its smaller vessels, but the big battle ships would have long distances to travel on either coast, in event of injury, before finding adequate docking facilities.

HALF A MILLION A DAY.

That Is the Amount Which Chicago Puts Into Stimulants.

Chicago's consumption of stimulants is amazing, according to a correspondent. The money spent in saloons alone totals up between \$120,000,000 and \$130,000,000 annually. At least \$100,000,000 more is spent for stimulating drugs in the 900 drug stores in the city. If tobacco is included, the stimulus may be said to be between \$50,000 and \$60,000,000. The city where cigars and tobacco are sold, probably \$100,000,000 per day is not an exaggerated estimate for Chicago's smoking bill. At the lowest estimate, taking alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and all manner of drugs into account, it is impossible to figure that Chicago spends less than \$500,000,000 per day on stimulants of various kinds, and the chances are the amount is considerably higher.

Politics and Politicians.

Representative Sims of Tennessee has indicated his intention of introducing a bill to amend the constitution of Congress to provide for a committee of inquiry by what authority Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou went to the aid of the banks with the government's money. Other southern members are said to share Mr. Sims' hostile attitude toward this policy of the government.

Postmaster General George Von L.

Myer, at the Philadelphia Union League meeting, outlined three plans for postal progress, which will be recommended to the next Congress, as follows: First, the postage rate on packages to be reduced from 10 to 12 cents a pound; second, that limitation of weight of packages to be increased from 4 to 11 pounds; third, a parcels post to be authorized from the point at which the rural delivery route originates with rates of 5 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound up to 11 pounds.

As the guest and principal speaker at the banquet of the Jefferson Club of Milwaukee.

W. J. Bryan made a speech regarded by many as outlining the platform for the Democratic party on which he would be willing to run for President next year. He said he favored immediate revision of the tariff on all goods in competition with trust-made articles as a means of striking down monopoly. He opposed the national incorporation of railroads as advocated by President Roosevelt, saying that the railroads would be only too glad to get out of State jurisdiction. He would demand laws providing for the valuation of the railroads to reduce the rate of interest on their bonds. His idea of a present stock watering scheme and a number of other things such as would let companies keep their stock at par or honest capitalization. He would prevent corporate monopolies by applying the license system to concerns controlling more than 25 per cent of the output of a given industry. He thought the money stringency began with speculation at New York, but that the western banks were suffering.

Gov. Stokes of New Jersey has signed the Colby bill, providing for popular election in the selection of United States Senators.

Under this bill 1,000 voters may file a petition with the Secretary of State indorsing a member of their political party for that office. Representative James A. Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on appropriations of the House of Representatives, and a number of other Congressmen have gone to the Idaho to make personal inquiry into the present and prospective monetary necessities of the canal.

Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania in a published letter says that after a conversation with the President in June he was convinced that Mr. Roosevelt meant just what he said about not accepting a nomination next year, but that four or eight years hence he would be ready to accept a nomination.

Joseph M. Choate has been chosen president of the National Civil Service Reform League, which at its recent Buffalo meeting commended President Roosevelt for the enforcement of civil service laws and rules.

The Universalist general convention at Philadelphia listened with approval to the plea for closer fellowship between the denomination and the Unitarian.

made by Rev. Leslie G. Wilson, secretary of the American Unitarian Association.

Fire damaged the building occupied by the Georgia-Piedmont Manufacturing Company.

The Georgia-Piedmont Manufacturing Company, 37 North Water street, Philadelphia, to the extent of \$50,000.

SUBSIDIZING CUPID.

Chicago Women Unionists Are in Favor of a Marriage Dowsy.

A capitalistic cupid, with love darts in the form of \$200 dowries and working girls as his targets, is the latest suggestion as an antidote for race suicide. Cupid is to be an agent for labor unions if these ideas are carried out. It was advocated by eighty women workers belonging to unions, who assembled at Hull House, in Chicago, a few days ago. The gathering was one of the first of its kind simultaneously, in this country. Another was at New York and the third at Boston. It was Miss S. P. Breckenridge, assistant dean of women at the University of Chicago, who suggested the dowry idea.

"We believe in this plan," declared Miss Breckenridge, "it places the marriage question upon a serious basis. Unions have their death and sick benefits and a marriage benefit or dowry would be in order. If a woman unionist is going to be married she must be taught it is a serious undertaking, but, at the same time, a plan that is favored by the organization, which she belongs to. The experience she acquires by being a unionist and wage earner will enable her to spend money wisely after she is married. She will also learn that when her husband works and brings his wages home to her she must also bear her share of the burden. It has been suggested that women workers, who marry some times later to their old tasks, it would appear to me that matrimony is not a gala employment it ought to be."

"The plan of giving a dowry to a woman when she marries is now in vogue among English and German unions," declared Mrs. Raymond Robins, who acted as chairman of the conference. "There were others present who thought that a stipulated sum of \$100 or \$200 should be given to a woman wage earner when she becomes a matron by the labor organization with which she has been identified."

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.55; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, standard, 43c to 44c; soy beans, No. 2, 1.10 to 1.15; clover, 1.10 to 1.15; butter, choice cream, 24c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 24c; potatoes, per bushel, 45c to 47c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 43c to 44c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 43c to 44c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 43c to 44c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 43c to 44c.

Chicago—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 43c to 44c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 43c to 44c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00

Popular Pulpit

CHRIST'S GIFTS.

By Rev. Charles F. Aked, D.D.
Ye shall sit upon twelve thrones,
Judging the twelve tribes of Israel.
Matthew xix, 28.

Christ is the speaker. His words tell His appreciation of the loyalty of His followers. His exquisitely sensitive soul valued to the full. There was much in Him to make difficult the first open recognition of His kingship and no less difficult continued unswerving faithfulness. He was born in a stable. He belonged to the laboring classes. He worked at a trade. When He entered upon His Messianic activity He offended the wealthy, ruling and educated classes, by His contempt for their conventions and shibboleths, all that makes life "respectable" and proper. He failed to hold the popular element by His deep disdain of their "patriotism." His refusal to lead Himself to their revolutionary schemes and His dependence on the silent omnipotent forces of love and triumphant suffering.

Frankly, now, do you find it so easy to stand by the side of a man misunderstood, misinterpreted, about whom men have with unexplained and inexplicable bitterness, who can say in plain words, as He said: "They hated me without a cause?" Do you find it so easy that you see nothing wonderful in the faith of the disciples? Do you find it a simple matter to be true to a great principle when all the noise of voices is on the other side; to assert the cause of the poor, the wretched, the disinherited in the face of a frivolous and worldly society; to preach peace when all your world goes mad for war?

If you think it is a light matter try it. The situation is open. Try it tomorrow at your club or in the cars when the talk runs on some great social or political question of the hour. Then, if you will live in this spirit, live always in this spirit and maintain a righteous but unpopular cause through the crisis of half a century, you will understand the value which Christ sets upon uncalculating loyalty to Himself. He rewards it with thrones and kingdoms.

Let us not be afraid of comparing small things with great. The child who appreciates a hurdy-gurdy is of the same spirit as Beethoven or Wagner. The boy at school who refuses to bully the weak and trundle to the strong is made of the stuff of which heroes are made. The man who receives a prophet in the name of a prophet who recognizes a prophet when he sees one—is sure of a prophet's reward, and he who gives a cup of cold water to a disciple in the discipline of the hour.

After that night of the shining re-illumination which Carlyle so graphically describes the excited patriots returned, he says, "their sublime heads, striking the stars." We may forgive the gift for the sake of its picturesqueness. But these are not men to be mocked. And I tell you in sober earnestness, though the phrase seems extravagant, that if this is the spirit in which you live, then here and now you may walk this earth with more resounding steps and carry your head nearer to the stars.

We own our weakness. We deplore our faults. We confess that we have come short of our own ideal of manly fortitude. But all the same, there is in this your life and the world and death and hell cannot take it from you: You saw the truth when dull eyes saw nothing in the darkness; you followed it when your best friends thought it a will-o'-the-wisp and the others said you were a fool. You owned the right when right was mis-called wrong and took an unpopular name amid hatred, scolding and abuse, when every prudent person asked, "Have any of the leaders of the people believed?" in this or that.

You were faithful and neither coaxing nor coercion could turn you from your course; and whether your cause is lost or crowned you know and God knows that you took it bravely when you had nothing to gain by it and everything to lose, and that knowledge is a kingdom to you forever. These are the things by which men live.

THE TRUE PARADISE.

By Henry F. Cope.
"The kingdom of God is within you."
—Luke xviii, 21.

The religion that has relations only to heaven and angels, of only to a supreme being remote and detached from daily life and from our families and friends, our business and affairs, issues in personal selfishness and is one of the causes of social disorganization and need.

It postpones to that dim future the problems that ought to be solved in the present. It promises those who were broken with injustice and greed of their fellows a place where right would prevail and rest would be their portion in the future. It shifts to an imaginary and ideal world all the perplexities and wrongs of the real present world.

That kind of teaching ingrained in generations accounts for the dull patience, the stolid, brutelike content of the peasant in Europe; he is born a bearer of burdens, a tiller of the soil, to walk bent and never look up; it is all endurable because it is all so short; he some day will be better off than kings and emperors are now.

But as the generations are born the simple vision of that future loses its force; the ideals are gone and the children come into the world with their fathers content with their present condition, but devoid of aspiration and also devoid of their father's faith in the compensation of the future.

Then comes the reaction. Some day the spirit asserts that there is any good, if there is equity and right, men

ought to enter into and enjoy them here and now. And some who catch the vision of a God of real joy are unwilling to believe that he keeps from his children the present joys of his home; they invite to a present heaven. Then how easy it is to fall into the error of seeking only a material present day paradise, to live as if the only things worth living for were food and clothes and pleasant circumstances. Better a worthy, beautiful life far off than an unworthy and degrading one already realized. The heaven that so many are seeking will but bring all down to the level of the brute.

The danger is that we shall miss the real benefit of this great truth that whatever good is desired for man may be realized in large measure while he lives and shall make his good to consist only in goods. Better conditions of living easily become the foe of the best. Heaven is not meat and drink; it is the better heart.

Making houses and lands the supreme end of living is little better than looking forward to burps and crows. It is easy being freed from slavery to a superstition to renege into slavery to our lower selves. We are in danger of living for a living instead of for our lives. We are "on the make" instead of being engaged in making mankind. We are digging the lead of commercial advantage with the gold shovels of character.

We may be measured by our own measurements. In sermons and orations we assure ourselves that we are a great people because we have here so many acres, so many millions of bushels of corn and wheat, so high wages, so vast financial resources. We are living in the glut of things and seeking these things as the end of living.

All this does not mean that prosperity is wrong; it does not mean that misery or poverty is a virtue. The danger is not in our many acres, our high wages, our millions of money; the danger is that these are the ends instead of the means; that we are existing for our living; that we make the money being the making of the man.

Every man has in his breast the keys to his own heaven. If he will, he may find the riches of character; he may enter into the paradise of a mind at peace; he may taste of the divine joy of serving his fellows; he may, in thought, commune with all the good and great; he may hear the morning stars sing together.

The eternal crown of glory is the crown of character. The streets paved with gold are the fair, clear ways of virtue. The harps of whose music we never weary are the strings of sympathy and love and pain; these make the heavenly harmony. The angels are in the faces we learn to love. These make heaven when we see them in the light of the presence of eternal love.

THE SOUL'S PORTION.

By Rev. J. M. Schlagenhauf.
Text—"The Lord is my portion, saith my soul; therefore will I hope in Him."—Lamentations-iii, 24.

The spirit of man is the most inner part of his being, which is the seat of the senses, the affections, and of the will. The spirit is the terminal whence cometh every thought, every word, and every deed and action. From this center of action all has come that the genius of man has ever produced. But as a rule, when we use the word soul, we mean the spirit, the rational part of man. And in that sense the author of the text uses the word soul, and says, "The Lord is my portion, saith my soul; therefore will I hope in Him."

Man possesses a rational soul, because he is created in the image of God. The soul has the power to choose good or evil and the ability to come into communion with God. The soul which chooses God as its portion will rise higher and higher, until it becomes as pure and happy as God. The spirit or soul of man is immortal and lives forever.

The soul must have something for its portion, because it craves after immortality and happiness. Nothing is more natural for the soul than to crave for happiness and especially so, because man has lost his peace and happiness. Being now in spiritual ignorance, man so often seeks happiness where it cannot be found. So many are deceiving themselves, by trying to feed the soul with the husks of this world. Such cannot say, "The Lord is my portion." The prodigal did not choose the Lord for his soul's portion; but he said, "The swart pleasures are my portion and my delight."

God's children have peace with God, through faith in Jesus—Christ—and therefore die happy and go home to Heaven. The language of every Christian, who has chosen God as his portion and who is saved from his sins in Christ's precious blood, is this, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me." In His presence there is peace, joy and salvation, even in the hour of death. When we need Him most, He is present to comfort our hearts. He cannot forsake His own. When Lazarus closed his eyes in death, the angels of God carried his soul to Abraham's bosom, where he now enjoys eternal felicity. It is forever well with his soul. So it shall be with all who can truly say, "The Lord is my portion, saith my soul; therefore will I hope in Him."

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Empty heads wag easiest.

Many a bitter root bears sweet fruit.

Lack of forethought does not prove faith.

Fortune is an empty thing without friends.

A clothed sermon makes a sleepy church.

The only way to save time is to spend it well.

The worst thing about hell is to be satisfied with it.

The man of good judgment will be slow to judge others.

The mind always is the richer for the slander it forgets.

HOME THE FINAL TEST OF HUMAN NATURE.

The human being attains his highest earthly development at home. Home is the crucible of human nature. If, when divested of "company manners" and free from all restraint and necessity for pretending, we are still lovable, still free from actual consciousness, still endeared to the ennobling side of life, which so many people only pretend to hold to; we are indeed fortunate.

I am often struck with the indomitable quality of the homemaker who persists cheerfully and patiently in her task of presenting attractive rooms and good meals to a family which takes them as a matter of course, never stopping to consider what a gigantic task it is.

Not that the mere work of housekeeping is so hard, though it is hard work in reality, but that so much of the real homemaking is creative. It comes out of the vital force of the woman. She must furnish her family with a spiritual essence—not religious training, or correct manners, or good taste—none of these things in the abstract so much as a mere quality of liveliness which she must bring to her home. For this reason a woman's tastes must be varied if she is to give to her children the much-to-be-desired talent for living.

To those earnest women who are so diligently seeking the key to smooth, pleasant daily living without annoyance or friction, let me say that they are on a fruitless quest. Life is very much alike for us all. Home is a thing of various phases, its sharp contrasts only the more endearing us to its pleasant and restful moods.

We all have our cold mornings with nothing but furtive gas coming up the registers; our bad dinners when the roast is tough and the tablecloth not quite immaculate; our grouchy evenings when business has gone wrong and the children's report cards haven't been satisfactory. Again, we have our golden daybreaks with the robins singing, our frigid confabs, our evenings when somebody softly touches the piano keys and the young folks take a waltz turn in the dusky hall and father's and mother's voices chord touchingly in an old duet.—Juliet V. Strauss, in Chicago Journal.

WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

Brilliant Pollak Portia Recently Admitted to the French Bar.
Women are now in increasing numbers entering the various professions, formerly restricted to men, and engaging in the field of actual and practical politics. In four States of the Union they possess suffrage on equal terms with men. In Australia and New Zealand they enjoy full suffrage rights, and in the ancient duchy of Finland nineteen of them have seats in the national parliament. The day of "woman in politics" has dawned, and if the same agitation for full political rights is kept up for the next twenty-five

mindfulness, and Bunsen began to tell them what had happened to him a long time ago—how that he had forgotten an invitation and how he had made up his mind to go the next night—and thus he told the party the whole story, forgetting altogether that he was giving them an account of what was happening at the very moment.

A Runaway River.

The problem and the peril of the Colorado River are not difficult to understand. A great river running slowly on a ridge of its own creating, running in a broad and tortuous channel, choked with islands of mud and bars of sediment, running with a fall of only



MR. MIROPOLSKY.

years as it has in the past, the equal suffrage demands of women should be complete in many hands.
Professionally, women have achieved their emancipation. Women in the professions are familiar enough now in the United States; and in Europe the woman doctor and lawyer are met with. France granted to women the right of becoming lawyers in December, 1900, and since then women have been competing with men for honors in that honorable calling.

The latest accession in Paris to the ranks of women lawyers is Mlle. Miropolsky, belonging to a race which has given to the world many women of noted beauty and noted talents. She is a Pole and is beautiful as well as talented. Had she embraced the stage instead of the legal profession, Mlle. Miropolsky would long ago have been a star. For she has a beautiful voice and a charm of manner which is most captivating. But like her countrywoman, Madame Curie, the co-discoverer of radium, she goes in for the serious things of life. The intricacies of law appealed to her bright and analytical mind and Paris predicts for her at the bar a brilliant and successful career.

Absentminded.

In the autobiography of Sir Henry Roscoe there is a capital example of the absent-mindedness of Bunsen, the great German scientist.

He had had his evening clothes put out that he might attend a card party to which he had been invited, but forgot all about it until the next morning, when his man pointed out that the evening clothes had not been worn. And then he remarked to himself, "I know what I'll do." That evening he put on his dress clothes, went to the lady's house at the appointed time and walked in as if it were the day upon which he had been invited. The hostess, much too polite to tell him that he had mistaken the evening and that the party had taken place on the previous night, sent to her friends asking them to come in to play a rubber again. They did so. In the course of the evening the conversation turned on absent-

"When I goes to do 'house," said Uncle Eben. "It sometimes looks to me like do 'house was a committee to award a prize to the smartest lawyer."—Washington Star.

Michigan State News

TO WAR ON THE CIGARETTE.

Attempt Will Be Made to Have Them Outlawed in Michigan.

Battle Creek is to be the headquarters of a State anti-cigarette movement, according to information given at a mass meeting held in the First Presbyterian church recently. The statement was made by Miss Lucy Page Gaston of Chicago in opening the meeting, at which Dr. Dora Martin of Perry, Okla., was the principal speaker. According to Miss Gaston, officers of the State league will for the most part have to reside in Battle Creek, and literature on the question of anti-cigarette smoking will be disseminated from there. An effort will be made to induce the legislature to pass a law prohibiting cigarettes in Michigan.

LIES IN MARCH THREE HOURS.

Deputy Game Warden Finally Nabbed After Being in Wait in a Marsh Three Hours.

After he had been in wait in a marsh three hours, Deputy Game Warden Otto Rohm of Ypsilanti arrested Leon Willets, Archie Navarre and Harry Duval of Monroe on charges of catching muskrats out of season. The open season for muskrats does not begin until Dec. 1. Rohm went out into the marsh early in the morning, on the north side of the canal, and saw the three men with their spears on the other side of the canal. He walked back some distance to get across, then slipped up as near them as he dared and lay there on the wet, half-frozen ground, for three hours, until he was just enough to convince him that he was justified in arresting the men.

SEES HER CHILD BURN.

Muskegon Mother Attempts Rescue After Her Child Is Ignited by Fire.

While playing with matches in the front yard of her parents' home in Muskegon, 5-year-old Hazel Johnson set her dress on fire and received burns that will cause her death. A match caught in the child's skirt became ignited during her frolic. Her mother attempted to extinguish the flames, but also was soon enveloped in a flame. A passing milk peddler rushed up and threw a blanket about the two. The mother was only slightly burned, but the child was literally cooked about the head, shoulders and body.

HAY PLUGS HOLE IN HEAD.

Surgeons Resort to Unusual Method to Stop Blood Flow.

Falling asleep in William Owen's hay mow in Battle Creek, Mich., Lloyd Cummings found himself under a pile of hay. Before the barn men pulled him out, the newly-shed horse had his head wedged between two hay bales. He was hurled to Nicholas hospital, where doctors plugged a deep hole in his head with hay as if they were corking a bottle, until the wound could be dressed. The chances are that Lloyd will die.

CAROM SHOT IS FATAL.

Gladstone Man Struck by Bullet That Glanced from Rock.

Albert Ingalls, until a few months ago a resident of Gladstone, while hunting near Hoxey, on the western shore of Lake Michigan, was killed by a bullet discharged from the rifle of his companion. The mississippian slipped and fell. The bullet struck a rock and was deflected upward and at a side angle, striking Ingalls, who was about fifty feet distant. The bullet went through his head, and he died within fifteen minutes.

LAD'S INJURIES FATAL?

Owosso Boy Is Crushed by Wheels of Delivery Wagon.

William Williams, a 12-year-old boy, was killed by a delivery wagon in Owosso. A. G. Frey, Jr., fell beneath its wheels and sustained injuries which may cause his death. The boy's head was crushed and his right ear nearly torn off. The boy is unconscious and the driver of the wagon did not see the accident, so the details of the affair are unknown.

CLUBS DEER WITH GUN, DIES.

Wounded Victim of Own Weapon After Wounding Animal.

Joseph Peronich of Lapeer, who was shot when his gun was discharged while chasing a wounded deer, has died. The bullet penetrated his shoulder and the ball of blood before a doctor could be reached caused his death.

WAGES OF COPPER MINERS Reduced.

Following the wage reductions in Upper Michigan copper mines a few weeks ago, further reductions have been made. A 5 per cent cut has been announced by the Massachusetts Consolidated mines, and a 5 per cent cut has also been announced by the Centennial and Alouette companies, to take effect Dec. 1. About 1,000 men are affected by the reductions. The Quincy mines have announced a reduction to take effect Jan. 1, about 1,500 men being involved and the cut being 5 per cent for surface men and 7 1/2 per cent for those working under ground.

Laborer Made Millionaire.

John C. Jones, Ludington laborer, has been notified that he has won a \$1,000,000 prize in a lottery.

Killed by Light Engine.

Struck by a light engine which was running backward at a high rate of speed, Isaac Palutner, and William Heaslow, Michigan Central section men, were killed near Standish.

Boys Killed by Dynamite.

August, Anita of Republic, aged 10, was killed by the explosion of 40 pounds of dynamite in the workshop of her father, which fired the whole box of dynamite near him.

THIEVES RAID STORES AT LANS.

Business Section of Prattville Is Destroyed, Estimated \$10,000 Lost.

While a fire which destroyed the business section of Prattville was raging early the other morning, thieves raided several of the burning stores. Goods said to have been valued at several thousand dollars were carried away. The fire caused a loss of about \$10,000, destroying every store except one which contained a stock of hardware and housed the postoffice. The blaze is said to have originated from unknown causes in the meat market conducted by Mr. Cusline in a building owned by L. C. Thompson. The village, which has a population of 250, has no fire protection. Although the entire community worked with buckets, the flames could not be checked until the row of business buildings were destroyed.

BURNS MAY KILL BOY.

Gasoline Can Explodes, Throwing Fluid on Two.

While attempting to throw out a pump on their farm, two and one-half miles northeast of Romeo, Wellington Chiswell, 28 years old, and his brother, Howard, aged 13, were severely burned by the explosion of a can of gasoline. After first applying a match the fluid was apparently extinguished, when the remaining contents of the can was poured upon the frozen pump. In an instant the flame shot upward and ignited the gasoline and the can exploded. Howard was burned on the left leg from the hip to the ankle, and Wellington received severe burns about the face and hands. Both are confined to the bed, the recovery of the younger boy, Howard, being in doubt.

Lake Shore Train in Wreck.

A Lake Shore local passenger train ran into an open switch at Hillsdale, and crashed into a freight engine standing on the side track. Both engines were demolished. Eight persons were injured. Mrs. Ella Chapman of Bronson, who was riding in an invalid chair, was thrown from her chair and seriously cut and bruised.

BRIEF STATE HAPPENINGS.

The Michigan Cement Machine Company of Detroit, capital \$25,000, has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State.

A Bulgarian, name unknown, cut his throat in the State Prison at Jackson while confined on a charge of vagrancy. He cannot recover.

Mrs. Rose M. Carr of North Muskegon has started her third divorce suit in three months. The couple has been married about three months.

Horner Hochlitz, 14-year-old son of Herman Hochlitz, a farmer, broke through the ice on Grand river at Portland and was drowned before the father's eyes.

Arthur Groves, Sr., a cripple, pumped water for two hours and with the aid of his blind man's wife, near Birmingham. The house was destroyed.

George Lane and wife and Grace Lane, his daughter, were nearly asphyxiated in a coal mine near Hoxey. They were rescued by a rescue party.

Doctors say Mr. Day will die. A cabinet maker, contractor and painter, who was working for the county season and although men will be scarce in the winter, it is thought that the work will be made constant in a short time.

Frederick B. Clough has offered \$100,000 for the purchase of the Bay City area of land on the west bank of the Saginaw river to form a park opposite the city square for a city park and playground.

Officer W. Bressette, 42, an old resident and former postmaster of Grosse Pointe, killed himself in an Alpena boarding house by swallowing two ounces of cyanide.

A widow and married daughter survive. Bressette was despondent over business affairs.

T. E. Shapp, landlord of the Lakeview house in Elk Rapids, was arrested for assault and battery on Jan. 1, 1901, on his boarders. In an altercation over a board bill, it is alleged, Shapp struck Hall over the head with a hammer, inflicting a severe wound.

Miss Lola Morrison of Covert shot herself with a small rifle at her home and died before a doctor could reach her. All indications point to suicide. The muzzle of the rifle having been held to her temple when the shot was fired. The bullet entered the brain. No news for the time being has been brought to light.

Accused by his dying confidante as a murderer, Lester Wyckoff, 12 years old, is being held in the county jail in St. Joseph to await the first approaching death of Victor Alden, his 11-year-old playmate. Never before has so young a lad been forced to answer to such a desperate charge, and Wyckoff is the first instance that the charge of murder has ever been lodged against him in horizon courts.

For committing a burglary in which their only booty was a 7-cent jackknife, Xavier Klyzi and Charles Demetris were sentenced by Judge Connelley at Detroit to Marquette prison for life. Neither of the men seemed disturbed in the least. The young crooks entered the home of Charles Taylor, brutally assaulted Taylor and his wife, and then were frightened away before they could ransack the premises. The severity of the sentence was due to a long record of minor crimes.

Three young women and three young men, composing the choir of the German Baptist church of Hazelton, have been arrested for disturbing a religious meeting, the complaint being made by the Rev. Sam Hedges of Port Huron. The minister alleged that the party interfered with his preaching by chewing gum. Bettes had been invited to the public at the regular pastor of the church and in the midst of his sermon he observed the first and gave the interrupter an unmerciful lecture.

John Crippen, a middle-aged mill hand working at a sawmill a few miles east of Waterbury, was almost instantly killed by the bursting of a saw which he was using. His arm was taken off, shoulder broken and he was internally injured. He was unharmed and lived at Waterbury.

Shoreline Charles Curren, an alleged convict, charged with the murder of John Ferris at Au Sable. At first Curren denied his guilt, but after a long sweating by the sheriff admitted that he is the man who killed Ferris and robbed the office.

Andrew Dackman, 18 years of age, a sailor on the schooner Belle, was drowned in the harbor at Grand Haven. He was selling a sawboat and left overboard, sinking before he could reach him. Hundreds of persons saw him drown.

Dean Grimes, daughter of a Long Lake farmer, near Alpena, caused the arrest of George Inman on a charge of attempting to murder her. The girl said that Inman, who was married three months ago, threatened her life because she refused to marry him. Inman, she said, pointed a revolver at her head. The girl grabbed it and in the scuffle it was discharged, the bullet striking her in the foot.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1086—The Domesday Book, a general survey of England, completed.

1093—Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, slain in battle at Alnwick.

1815—Swiss defeated the Austrians at battle of Morgarten.

1840—Moors defeated at battle of Tarifa, in southern Spain.

1881—Adolphus, Count of Cleves, founded "The Order of Poles."

1618—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded; Westminster for high treason.

1680—Treaty of neutrality between England and France for America.

1718—The Barrier treaty concluded at Antwerp. The Netherlands, Naples, Milan, etc., added to the Austrian dominions.

1727—New England shaken by an earthquake.

1761—The ship L'Aigle wrecked off Cape Breton, 114 lives being lost.

1763—Mason and Dixon arrived from England to survey the Pennsylvania and Maryland boundary.

1770—Bruce, the African explorer, discovered what he considered to be the source of the Nile.

1775—Benedict Arnold, with American troops arrived at Quebec to lay siege to the city.

1776—British under Howe attacked Fort Washington.

1777—Washington retired to White Marsh, below Philadelphia.

1800—Lieut. Pike first sighted the Colorado mountain which bears his name.

1810—First steamboat on western waters left Pittsburgh for New Orleans.

1814—The "Robert Fulton," the first steam war vessel, launched.

1832—Remarkable display of meteoric stars seen over a large part of North America.

1839—Khelat, capital of Belochistan, captured by the British.

1840—Crown offered by Austria.

1843—Count Rossi, minister of the interior, assassinated at Rome.

1849—The ship Caleb-Grimshaw burned at sea with great loss of life.

1850—The Grand Trunk railway of Canada opened.

1860—Major Robert Anderson of Kentucky ordered to take command of the Federal forces in Charleston harbor.

1864—Gen. Sherman began his march to the sea. Gen. Sherman cut the wire connection between Atlanta and Washington. Gen. Sherman burned a part of Atlanta.

1881—Trial of Charles Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, began.

1885—Servia declared war against Bulgaria.

1888—Friends of the condemned Bald Knob outlaws in Missouri lynched five of the leading witnesses.

1889—Revolution at Rio Janeiro and a republic proclaimed.

1896—Demonstration by Chicago anarchists.

1894—Secretary Cassette called for bids for a second issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds.

1898—Earl of Minto sworn in as governor general of Canada.

1900—United States cruiser Yosemite wrecked at Guam by typhoon.

1901—Execution of Czolozas for the murder of President McKinley.

1902—Attempt made on the life of King Leopold of Belgium.

New Volcanic Isle Chances.

Readers will recall the discovery last July of a new and steaming volcano island to the vicinity of Unalaska by the revenue cutter McCulloch, in command of Lieut. R. H. Camden. Lieut. Camden now reports of his second visit to the scene, three months later. The cloud of steam had vanished and one of the two peaks, named McCulloch, 335 feet high, had entirely disappeared, leaving the half of the other peak, known as Perry, "with its perpendicular wall standing in grim silence as a headstone at the grave of the departed peak." The rugged outlines of the island had been softened by a padding of lava dust, while the sand and shells, scattered the two parts of the island had attained the height of from 20 to 100 feet. At intervals while they looked on, masses of lava dust jarred from crevices high up crashed downward to the beach.

Vanedville Dead-Beated.

A. L. Erlanger, head of the theatrical trust, has denied most emphatically the report that his vaudeville campaign had been abandoned and a deal made with the Keith people, although he admitted that the latter had tried to buy him out.

New York Skycraper Under Limit.

Ford Avalanche.

Editor, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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Three Months, .25

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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, NOV. 28

Home Circle Department

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

Farmer Poetry.

Mr. Editor: Will you kindly give space in your Home Circle department to a farmer's wife to "speak her piece."

To begin with we all enjoy your Home Circle column and find much in it that is useful as well as interesting. Of late, however, while we fully agree with most that appears in this department, we have read a few items regarding the beauties of life on the farm with which we differ.

Where is the poetry of farming?

"Tell me, ye winged winds," or any one else who can, for we really ask for an opinion on the subject.

We have heard of a person living all his lifetime in sight of a most beautiful landscape, but he never saw the beauty nor dreamed of such a thing.

His attention was called to the fact by another. It may be so with us; we may be living in the very midst of the poetry and beauty of rural life, and our dulled senses fail to realize the fact. Therefore, please, who can point us to the bright way? But please don't mention, among the attractions of country life the "woodland dells, where tiny leaflets clap their merry hands and all nature smiles in serene happiness," nor say anything about the "pure, fresh country air." We have a nice grove on our farm and often when we run out for an arfuf of wood or a pail of water, we look at the grove and think how pleasant it would be to sit there and rest; but the kettle waits for the water, the fire for the wood, and back we go. And when the work is done, there is the baby—she cannot be left alone and we think we prefer rest indoors to an enjoyment of nature's beauties under such circumstances.

As for the "pure, fresh air," we have breathed quite as pure air in cities as that which is wafted from the neighboring pig-yard. And when the wind sweeps from our big marsh, it is much too fresh for comfort or the well-being of the clothes switching on the clothes line.

We should never have thought so much about this were there not so much written about the beauty and poetry of farm-life, by those who know least about it. There are charming rural retreats, we know, but charming rural life is another thing. A party may spend a hot summer day in the cool woods and be delighted; but let them pass the same day over the cool stove or ironing board, or in the hay field, they will find a difference. The former is the ideal rural life; the latter the real.

There are many pleasures in the farmer's life, but plenty of hard work to destroy all idea of poetry, and bring one down to very common prose: Is there poetry in butchering, sausage making, lard frying? Is there poetry in hauling manure? Is there, oh, is there poetry in picking potato bugs?

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Flowers Teach Neatness.

We hope all who read this column will endeavor to keep a few flowers in the home; in addition to their beauty and fragrance, they teach neatness and order. The wife and children like to have a clean room, so that the flower, in its purity and grace, may not shame them. And then, too, a poor man likes to feel that he has an ornament in his dwelling similar to that which a rich man chooses as the best embellishment of his drawing room. The cottage and the mansion differ very much in structure and in furniture, but a pretty flower, carefully watered and tended, blooms as well in a cottage as in a palace window. Then the flower speaks to the inmates of the home and tells them of the wisdom and love of God; how He sent these beautiful flowers into the world to please the eye of man.

Three Important Things.

Three things to love: courage, gentleness, affection. Three things to admire: intellectual power, dignity, gracefulness. Three things to hate: cruelty, vengeance, ingratitude. Three things to delight in: beauty, frankness, freedom. Three things to wish for: health, friends and a cheerful spirit. Three things to pray for: faith, peace, purity of heart. Three things to like: good humor, mirthfulness and the Home Circle department. Three things to avoid: idleness, loquacity, dissipation. Three things to cultivate: good books, good friends, good humor. Three things to contend for: honor, country, friends. Three things to govern: temper, tongue, conduct. Three things to think about: life, death, eternity.

Matrimonial Mania.

We have just been shown a matrimonial journal in which men advertise for wives the same as they would for horses. The way in which the men marry is nothing

short of a burlesque upon the "sacred institution." They set about looking for a wife as they would for a horse. They make an inventory of her "good points," ascertain the quickness of her movements, the state of her digestion, her capacity for economy, the yielding quality of her disposition; if she "suits" they propose partnership, and women are such fools, if we must say so, fools from the force of circumstances and custom, as to say "yes," when with all the thunder of their souls, they should say "no." Such offers of marriage are insults to the women who receive them, a shame and disgrace to the men who make them, and rank dishonor to the Lord who created them.

There is nothing in the moral, spiritual or physical universe that makes marriage respectable, but love. Without it there can be no marriage, only a wretched, miserable form, that rapidly degenerates into a loathsome, demoralizing burden. The time a man marries is when love demands it, and not simply because the kitchen needs a cook, the dining table a figure-head in muslin or silk, or the cucumber vines somebody to kill the bugs on them. The woman to marry is the one you love, and no other one. That and that alone should decide. Riches may take wings and flee away; beauty may fade; good health is very excellent and desirable thing in man or woman, but the circumstance of an hour or moment may ruin the best of health. A man who marries from "married considerations," usually gets what he deserves—its full equivalent in unhappiness. A man who marries for beauty, learns, as no other man can learn, how hideous and loathsome it may become. So, young men, take love for your guidance in this matter, remembering that it demands the best and noblest in you—that it is sacred and holy, and divine, for it is of God.

The Cheboygan Tribune issued a Souvenir Edition last week, illustrated with half tones of public buildings and men, which was one of the finest, typographically ever issued in the state. Bro. Ramsey is not only thoroughly versed in the "art preservative," but a hustling, progressive citizen, worthy of the success he has obtained with the Tribune.

That Japan is looking toward Brazil as an attractive country for its emigrants is becoming apparent. The Japanese minister to Brazil has said that he regards the national conditions of Brazil as suitable for the settling of Japanese immigrants, and he is impressing upon his government the advisability of sending many intending emigrants to Brazil. Japanese laborers, it is said, would be heartily welcomed in the state of Sao Paulo, where they would prove most useful to coffee planters.

Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City are competing for the next republican national convention. Kansas City is making most strenuous efforts to secure it. A majority of the national committee are said to favor Chicago, but Cannon's boom for the presidency stands in the way, the argument being that the convention should not be held in a state that has a candidate for the presidential nomination. St. Louis cannot secure the convention without rebuilding the coliseum in a new location.

It plans said to be formulated by Representative Hale, H. Clay Evans and other leaders of the republican party of Tennessee, do not miscarry, that state will be the first to elect its delegates for Roosevelt for a third term. The plan is for the state to meet in convention next January or February, just as soon after the republican national committee announces the date and place for the convention, as possible, and elect delegates who will be bound by an iron pledge to vote for the president under all circumstances, except the positive personal word of the chief executive that he must not be considered. The plan is said to have the hearty endorsement of Newell Sanders, republican state chairman of Tennessee, who is one of the pioneers of the third term proposition. Alpena Pioneer.

Small boys will still have a profitable crack at the sparrows, and they may be able to keep the pests down somewhat. At the last session of the legislature an amendment was passed to the sparrow bounty law, providing that hereafter the bounty shall be two cents for each sparrow killed and limiting the shooting season to Dec. 1, Jan. and Feb., whereas, heretofore there has been no time limit. It also provides that the bodies of the sparrows, in lots of not less than 10, shall be presented to the city, village or township clerk, who will issue a certificate to the county clerk, the latter to give an order on the county treasurer for the proper amount.

Our state is paying a body of a supposedly able and energetic men \$16.00 per day to draft a new constitution, and yet so many of them consider drafting a more pleasing duty, if no more sacred one, that it has been difficult on some recent days of the assembly to get a quorum on account of many members having taken to the tall timber with their guns. But they won't be on the absent list, however, when the pay vouchers are being handed around, and that ten per cent will dribble their way from the state treasury no matter where they may be at, Kalkaska Leader.

RUBBER AND METALS.

Copper Apt to Cause Former to Deteriorate.

It has been found that when rubber is in contact with iron or steel it remains practically unchanged for a considerable time; very different, however, is its behavior when used with copper or brass, says the Philadelphia Record. Herr Rehner, in a lecture before the Berlin Society of Arts, said that when employed in a tube of copper or brass it appears to undergo some chemical action which leads to its ultimate conversion into a resinous compound, devoid of elastic properties.

Dr. Burghardt has pointed out that this deterioration is due to the action of oxygen, which is the great enemy of all kinds of rubber. Certain of the heavy coal tar oils and many oils of animal origin, such as tallow oil, fish oil, etc., when brought into contact with India rubber, seem to set up the oxidizing process rapidly. Copper oxide, in conjunction with oil, is a source of peculiar danger to caoutchouc, and in the tubing formed of copper, the destructive action has been observed. For these purposes, therefore, when the use of a rubber strip is advisable, it is necessary to apply a protective coating of tin or some other metal on the surface of the copper to guard against this action. Another rubber authority, in commenting on this, says that the coating of copper wires with tin before insulating is an old remedy to guard against deterioration. At the same time this destructive tendency has been turned to advantage when it was necessary to stick coating of copper on the iron axle of the wringer roll that joins the metal in the rubber so that it is almost impossible to separate them.

COLLEGE COWBOYS AT SEA.

A Job on a Cattleboat as a Means to a Vacation Abroad.

Cattleboating to England is rapidly becoming the summer outing which, according to the "Travel" Magazine, nowadays finds favor with the collegians.

From early spring of the present year shipping agents along the Atlantic seaboard were delighted with applications from the colleges for positions.

Every craft which in June put out of Montreal, Boston, New York or Philadelphia with a shifty cargo of steers for the British market carried a delegation of highly educated youths to attend to the wants of the longhorns. Reservations in the forecastle became almost as common as in the first cabin area.

The romance of the idea of doing nothing corduroys and playing master to wild western bullocks may be cited as part of the appeal to collegians.

Sliding Coal Mountain.

T. B. McDonald, formerly of Meeteetse, Wyo., is making arrangements at Katala, Alaska, to rob a sliding mountain of its contents while the frosts of winter hold it stationary. He owns a fine deposit of steam coal at the base of the moving mass, and during the summer has been taking out several hundred tons a day near the surface. As soon as frost welds the mountain to its base for the winter he will bore as rapidly as possible to a greater depth and will take out as much coal as he can before next summer's thaw again starts the mountain moving. When movement again begins there is little probability that the deeper workings will not be destroyed, but mining near the surface still can be continued. The mountain in which McDonald is working is one of the curiosities of Alaska. It slides several yards a season.

Know No Old Age.

Irishman, coconut palms live from 600 to 700 years, and the Arabs assert that the date palm frequently reaches the age of 200 to 300 years, says the Dundee Advertiser. The old oak near Faisley, Scotland, is known to be over 700 years old, and there are eight olive trees on the Mount of Olives near Jerusalem, which are known to have been flourishing in 1099. The Jews at Fontaines Abbey, Yorkshire, were old trees when in 1322 the abbey was built. Mid a redwood in Mariposa Grove, California, is a magnificent centurian. Baobab trees of Africa have been computed to be over 5,000 years old, and the deciduous cypress of Chaptalope is considered to be of still greater age. Humboldt said that the Driena Draco at Orotava, on Teneriffe, was one of the oldest inhabitants of the earth.

She Was Moneys.

The discarded wife of Artist, Barlow was interviewed on her arrival on the other side and in answer to a question as to whether she was a Socialist, said: "I do not know just what socialism means, but I am a Socialist in disposition." Of all the statements made in interviews which we have seen for a long time, this one appeals to us most. If all the followers not only of Socialism but of other isms were to speak the truth with equal frankness, they would say the same, mutual misandis, as Mrs. Barlow, Mexico Herald.

Straight-Line Charley.

"Straight-Line Charley" is the presidential campaign nickname they are fastening upon Gov. Hughes in New York. It ought to be as fetching as "Square-deal Teddy."

Modern Robin Hood.

In England nothing has taken the place of the native genius for archery. Perhaps the reason is that the old skill of wrist and eye is turned on to games, and we have lost not a quality, but a proper exercise for it. Soon, it is to be hoped, Robin Hood and Little John will be no more matches with the Morris bow, instead of splitting wings with the arrow, over half the villages of England—Country Gentleman and Land and Water.

Clubbing List to Jan. 1, '08

The Avalanche one year in advance.....\$1.00
with
N. Y. Tribune Farmer.....1.50
Scientific American.....3.50
Woman's Home Companion.....1.70
Chicago Tribune (daily).....3.00
Chicago Inter Ocean (weekly).....1.50
Michigan Farmer.....1.50
Fifty cents will be added to above prices January 1, 1908.

Appendicitis

is due in a large measure to abuse of the bowels, by employing drastic purgatives. To avoid all danger, use only Dr. King's New Life Pills, the safe, gentle cleansers and invigorators, guaranteed for headache, biliousness, flatulency and jaundice, at L. Fournier's drug store. 75c.

Settlement Notice.

Having sold my stock and business for the sake of a rest, I ask all of my customers who have been by me glad to be accommodated with a running account to call at the old store at their earliest convenience and make settlement, that I soon get time to rest and get ready to begin again in some business line that may present itself.
L. FOURNIER.

Spartan Upliftings.

Lord Kitchener's father, who was rather a Spartan parent, was also a soldier; but in Ireland he turned his attention to breeding pigs as a source of income. Kitchener and his brother had to drive the pigs to market. They were sent off without breakfast, and had to do without their meal on their return if their pigs remained unsold.

Told in a few Words.

Chas. Casselton, of Cumberland, Wyoming, says he had the worst cough a man ever had and cured it in a few days with Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar. For sale at Central drug store.

M. E. Church.

Regular preaching services 10:30 a. m.
Sabbath school 11:45 a. m.
Epworth League, 6:00 p. m.
Evening service 7:00 p. m.
Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:00 p. m.
Bible Study Class, Monday evening 7:30 p. m.
You are cordially invited to all of these services.

E. G. JOHNSON, Pastor.

Distorted Compliment.

"Very gratifying," said the young and conceited novelist. "A gentleman writes me that he took a copy of my last work to read during a railway journey, and as a result suddenly discovered he had gone 20 miles beyond his destination." "Dear me," commented the young author's friend, "sleeping on trains is a bad habit!"
Stray Stories.

A Whole Family.

Rev. L. A. Dunlap, Mount Vernon, Mo., says: "My children were afflicted with a cough resulting from measles, my wife with a cough that had prevented her sleeping more or less for five years, and Warner's White Wine of Tar has cured them all." For sale at Central Drug Store.

Here is a minister who appreciates the editor.

At a recent editorial convention he offered the following toast: "To save an editor from starvation, take his paper and pay promptly. To save him from bankruptcy, advertise in his paper liberally. To save him from despair, send him every item of news of which you can get hold. To save him from profanity write your correspondence plainly on one side of the sheet and send it in as early as possible. To save him from mistakes bury him. Dead people are the only ones who never make mistakes."

A Hard Debt to Pay.

"I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid off," writes G. S. Clark of Westfield, Ind., "for my rescue from death by Dr. King's New Discovery. Both lungs were so seriously affected that death seemed imminent, when I commenced taking New Discovery. The ominous dry hacking cough quit before the first bottle was used, and two more bottles made a complete cure." Nothing has ever equalled New Discovery for coughs, colds and all throat and lung complaints. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. 50c.

Notice for Publication.

(Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.)
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Marquette, Mich., Nov. 23, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, David Barlow, of the State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 1869, for the purchase of the NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section No. 34, in Township No. 26 North, Range 5 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Clerk of the Circuit Court at Kalkaska, Mich., on Tuesday the 4th day of February, 1908. He names as witnesses: Ernest E. Todd, Frank Thayer, Donald A. Morton and Alphonse Rancourt, all of Shanon, Mich.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of February, 1908.

JAMES J. DONOVAN, Register.

Confidence

1878. 1907.

We would like to create a feeling of confidence in the mind of the people relative to our methods.

We would like our readers to believe implicitly in us and our goods.

We try to keep our stock so complete that all of the exceedingly varied lines that should be here, are here.

We recognize that it's aggravating to a customer to meet the "just sold out" excuse, and we try hard to avoid it—and do avoid it pretty successfully.

Our hope is to make this such a perfect drug store, that you will come here almost as a matter of course.

A. M. LEWIS & CO.,

Druggists and Booksellers.

Successor to L. Fournier.

THE ONLY

Through Sleeping Car

TO PHILADELPHIA

From Michigan, is operated on Train No. 8, via.

The Grand Trunk-
Lehigh Valley

DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

For time table and other particulars call on any Grand Trunk agent or write to

GEO. W. VAUX, A. G. P. & T. A.

138 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Oct 24-4t

J. O. CUNNINGHAM

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office over Peterson's old Jewelry Store

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor.

Originator and introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

Once in a while you will run across some one with a bad hanging back on his coat and telling you that he is sorry, if you ask him why? He will answer you because I didn't get my clothes made at A. C. Hendrickson, the tailor who has had ten years experience in the tailoring line and gives splendid satisfaction.

Shop over Burgess' old Market.

Grayling, Mich.

CARPET WEAVING.

Carpet and Rug Weaving done on short notice. Latest pattern Newcomb Loom. Satisfactory work.

MRS. P. E. JOHNSON.

Tonsorial Parlors.

E. L. Maltier, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary. Agent for Witter's Laundry Saginaw, Mich.

VISIT THE

INTERNATIONAL

LIVE STOCK

EXPOSITION

CHICAGO

Nov. to Dec. 7, '07, inc.

Attraction Greater, Facilities Better and

Entries More Numerous than Ever.

The greatest educational institution of its kind

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The direct line to Chicago.

Nov 21-2w.

A Significant

"May the Lord bless you and a Buckle's Arm & Saver to all," writes J. C. Jenkins, agent Hill, N. C. It is a truly a wonderful short time.

These two publications furnish reading for every member of the world.

The Pioneer Store

1878. 1907.

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

Mens' Overcoats!

Long and medium length coats, in Black, Gray and Brown \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00.

Mens' Suits.

Made in the latest styles, in all colors \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$20.

Mens' Hats.

We have just received a new shipment of hats in both stiff and soft shapes. Try one of our new brands \$2 to \$3.

Ladies' Coats and Skirts.

We have just received a new shipment in all the latest styles at manufacturers prices. You can get a new coat from us for the regular price. Our line of dress goods is all new and up-to-date. Come and examine it.

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

A. KRAUS & SON.

Bargain

FOR OUR

Subscribers

The New Idea

Woman's Magazine

AND

The Crawford Avalanche

Now, One Year for Only \$1.50

The New Idea Woman's Magazine contains over 100 pages each of delicious, fascinating, needlework and household helps.

Each number is beautifully illustrated and contains one full-page plate, some in color.

These two publications furnish reading for every member of the world.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURS. MORN., NOV. 28

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The data following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Subscribers take Notice

On and after the first day of January, 1908, the subscription price of the **AVALANCHE** will be \$1.50 per year payable in advance. The price of paper is higher than ever before known, and the cost of all material used in the printing business has advanced to such an extent that this action is an imperative necessity if the paper is to be kept even self sustaining, to say nothing of any profit. All subscriptions received before January 1st, whether new or renewals will be at \$1.00 per year.

A new advertising schedule will also be made for the coming year.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

Dance at the Opera house to-night, by the band.

Be in the lookout for Hathaway's new stock of Xmas goods.

Pure candies and always fresh, at Sorenson's.

Go to C. J. Hathaway for Edison photographs and records.

Report Books are out this week in all grades. Will parents please examine closely before returning.

To think of Post Cards is to think of us.

SORENSEN'S FURNITURE STORE.

Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better yet as good. S. H. Co.

Reverend's sweet, but it's nothing like S. B. & A. chocolates. Get them at Sorenson's.

If you wish to finish your thanksgiving celebration by dancing, go to the Opera house to-night.

FOR RENT—A good seven room house. HANS SCHMIDT, Grayling Mich.

Next time you eat chocolates eat the S. B. & A. brand, the kind that tastes like more.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

FOR SALE—A span of good ponies good drivers and good workers, cheap for cash. H. Funch, Pere Cheney.

Geo. McCullough went hunting and brought home a nice deer the first of the week. For some time it will take a little longer to get shaved.

FOR SALE—A fine young team, half brothers, closely matched, good drivers and good workers, sound and all right. O. PALMER.

The S. B. & A. Chocolates are famous. Why? Because they are good. Get them at Sorenson's.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

The Citizen's Band will give a dance at the Opera house Thanksgiving evening. It is needless to say that there will be good music and good order.

Do your best always. You could do nothing better than to get a nice Post Card at Sorenson's and send to some forgotten friend.

FOR SALE, WOOD—A few cord of dry jack pine \$1.75 per cord. Tamarack \$2.00 per cord. 16 inch. Leon J. Stephan.

There will be no service at the Danish Lutheran church thanksgiving day or next Sunday. Rev. Klugegaard having been suddenly called to the bedside of his father, in Kansas, who is not expected to live.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the **AVALANCHE** office.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

Every farmer should own a modern feed cooker, large enough to heat water at killing time, or to cook all the hogs want before, and can be used in the house or out doors. We have one but little used, good as new, enquire at this office.

FOR SALE—N 1/4 of S 1/4 Sec. 32, Town 27 north, Range 1 west, 80 acres. E. Dey & Powers, Springport, Mich.

Bodies of Frank and Laura Valot found by their brother, in a room in the Bradford building on Main street with bullet wounds, in and near the heart—girl believed to have been murdered by brother who is believed to have committed suicide.—Osego Co. Times.

If you are looking for a COFFEE of QUALITY, try **AVON CLUB**, 35c the lb. at South Side market.

A little flurry of winter. Tuesday morning, made everybody look anxiously at their woodpile.

A. Peterson begins to feel at home in his new quarters, and will have his Christmas stock in on time, finer than ever.

The Ladies' Episcopal Guild will meet at the home of Mrs. Charles Bingham, Tuesday, December 3d, at 2:30.

Miss L. E. Williams reached home last Saturday evening, after her long summer visit in the south part of the state.

The Rosford Pomona Grange will meet here Saturday, November 10. A good program is arranged and you are invited.

The Rev. A. R. Mitchell will hold Episcopal services at the Presbyterian church December 3d, at 7:30. All are cordially invited.

AVON CLUB coffee has been tried and is acknowledged by users of GOOD coffee to be the best in the city. 35 cents per lb. at South Side market.

WANTED—10 cedar cutters, 3 cts. unpeeled posts. 5 cents ties in round. Board \$4. week. Good place. Come immediately. Dickinson's Ranch, near Lovell.

STOVES FOR SALE—Two good heaters one "Air tight \$12.00" and one "Round Oak \$7.00" used but three months, good as new. Inquire at this office.

Our readers must not scold this week, if the **AVALANCHE** is not quite up-to-date, for we are surely laboring under some disadvantages, and must take time to "Give Thanks", that it is not worse.

John Bigham of Maple Forest, father of Mrs. Conrad House, while on his way to camp last Sunday, fell in the highway and died in a few minutes of cerebral hemorrhage, as diagnosed by Dr. O'Neil of Frederic.

A young people's dancing club has been organized in the village for the winter, to hold a social hop once in two weeks. Every arrangement is being made to make it a pleasing and proper function, which will be enjoyable to our people.

FOR SALE—A modern up-to-date kitchen range, has been used. Reservoir and warming shelf. Enquire at the **AVALANCHE** office.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Batterson, Nov. 22nd, a daughter. Elmer struts about as though he owned the whole R.

A good many deer have been shipped by the hunters during the past two weeks, but we think not so many as usual. No snow and noisy in the dry woods.

Thanks to the many who have taken advantage of our offer to receive \$1.00 a year in advance for the **AVALANCHE**, up to Jan. 1, and we hope "There is more to follow."

Miss Kathryn McPeak entertained the girls of the Valhalla Club last Saturday evening, at the close of which a Dutch lunch was served. As some of the girls will be absent this week their next meeting will be Saturday evening, Dec. 7, at the home of Miss Goldie E. Pond.

"You have a model husband," said the lady who was congratulating the bride. But the next day the bride thought her to look up on the word "model" in the dictionary; this is what she found: Model: A small imitation of the real thing.

Nellie Henderson of Beaver Creek, 9 years of age, in some way set fire to one of her dress sleeves a few days ago and her arm was terribly burned from wrist to shoulder. It seems to be healing nicely and no further trouble is anticipated, except the scars which will be left.

There will be a Farmer's Institute held at the court house Friday and Saturday, Dec. 6 and 7. Everybody is cordially invited to come, and bring samples of farm produce of all kinds. Prizes will be awarded for the choicest displays. There will be a women's section, and very able speakers will be present.

S. B. BROTT, Pres.

We like to publish the success and prowess of our local hunters. Now it's Hugh Oaks who takes the cake. One day last week he was on the hills beyond Portage and, prying through the bushes when he saw a fine deer lying down, and taking careful aim, he fired, and as the animal did not run, sent a second shot into him. As he lay still, he crept toward him with gun ready for a third shot, but found he had been dead a week or more.

Canada is sorry for the ill treatment of Japanese citizens in the recent Vancouver disturbance, to the amount of at least \$10,755, which is to be paid. It seems the fun (?) was a little expensive, but "the boys" wanted it.

You may now enclose postage for reply in letters going to any foreign country in the postal union. A coupon can be bought at post offices for six cents which entitles you to have your foreign friends receive cent stamp. Hereafter it is possible to enclose return postage on letters to States stamps we can not use in foreign countries and for postage we could not be used for postage. It is necessary to purchase a postage stamp to enclose the money, both of which is expensive.

Preserved in Alcohol.

Notwithstanding statistics show the lowest consumer of alcoholic liquors in proportion to population of any village of France, it is a fact that the village hamlet contains also the largest number of octogenarians.—American Wine Press.

Why the Dot Over "i".

The small letter "i" was formerly written without the dot; the dot was introduced in the 14th century to distinguish "i" from "l" in hasty and indistinct writing.

F. E. McLinden of Frederic has bought the merchandise, stock, furniture and fixtures of the big store of S. J. Yates, and will give it personal supervision, which insures the north part of the county one of the best places in the state for general trade.

Prizes will be given at the Farmer's Institute on the following products: The best 6 apples; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes; the best 6 pears; best 12 ears of dent corn; best 12 ears of flint corn; best 12 potatoes; best 12 carrots; best 12 rutabagas; pint clover seed; pint wheat; pint oats; pound butter; best collection of house plants. Competition open to all. Tea and coffee will be served at the hall.

Mrs. Luk Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russel Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath December 1, 1907. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m. Union meeting of C. E. and E. L. in M. E. church at 6:00 p. m. Evening service at 7:00.

T. C. C. of Presbyterian church meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Cottage Prayer meeting Thursday evening, 7:00 p. m. Bible Study class Friday at 4 p. m. Thanksgiving service in M. E. church Thursday Nov. 28th, at 7 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend these services. Bring your friends and spend an hour in worship.

REV. W. B. MACGREGOR, Pastor.

Lovell's Locals.

T. E. Douglas went to Detroit Monday. Jacob Truax shipped another carload of fat sheep and lambs Wednesday.

While Dr. Underhill was at Grayling Wednesday some miscreant killed his bird dog. The Dr. says he will pay a reward of \$5 for the dog's body. Our organist has changed her name. It is now Mrs. Mamie Kennedy. We hope she will continue to play for the sabbath school and have Joe come too.

Newell Underhill was at the county seat Wednesday and bought a gun. The T. E. Douglas Co.'s new stove mill at dam 2 is now running full time.

John Boyce and wife Sundayed at father Dyer's.

Mrs. W. Goodell was doing business at Lewiston Saturday.

DAN.

Try Silence.

The man who counts 30 in his mind before he speaks soon discovers that when he talks he says something. Try silence for a change. It builds up a wonderful reserve force in your physical organization and surely over comes your temperamental inclination to babble.

Vatican Mosaic Factory.

The pope maintains a mosaic factory in the Vatican. Here the patient artists work in a gallery lined with 29,000 loekers in which repose sticks of cliffs of all the myriad varying shades required to reproduce the tints from canvas.

One London Man Unafraid.

Every once in a while something happens to make us doubt all those prosperity stories. For instance, a man in London has offered for exhibition purposes to live 21 days on canned meat.

Funeral Bells.

The tolling of a bell at a funeral is a purely pagan custom. The idea was to drive away evil spirits. Funeral bells are known to have been used by the church in the sixth century.

Dislike Dark-Colored Objects.

Bees are said to have such an antipathy to dark-colored objects, that black chickens have been stung to death, while white ones of the same brood were left untouched.

The Love of Life.

Horror of annihilation is so instinctive in us that from the throes of mortal agony it hurls us back, by a mad leap, into the ardent agitations of life.—Primer's Aurelia Ghika.

Natural Question.

A little Philadelphia boy was taken by his father for his first visit to the zoo. Stopping before an enclosure, he asked his father, "What animal is that?" Reading the sign he looked up to one who his father responded, "That, my son, is a pronghorn antelope."

"Kin he blow his horns?" was the question that promptly followed.—Exchange.

Preserved in Alcohol.

Notwithstanding statistics show the lowest consumer of alcoholic liquors in proportion to population of any village of France, it is a fact that the village hamlet contains also the largest number of octogenarians.—American Wine Press.

Why the Dot Over "i".

The small letter "i" was formerly written without the dot; the dot was introduced in the 14th century to distinguish "i" from "l" in hasty and indistinct writing.

ABOUT CONFECTIONERY!

Did you ever stop to think, when buying confectionery, whether you were getting the best candy or not. We sell the famous

S. B. & A. CHOCOLATES,


when you buy this, you get the best. Each one stamped S. B. & A. they conform to every requirement of the Pure Food Law.

We Would Suggest

that you try one of the most delightful eating Confectionery made.

We aim to satisfy every customer every time.

Sorenson's Confectionery Department.



Mo-KA COFFEE

Always the same
Pure, Wholesome,
Delicious,
High-grade Coffee
At a Low Price.

Put up in 1-lb. air-tight packages only, thus preserving strength, flavor, aroma and cleanliness.
MO-KA Coffee will please you.
Ask your Grocer for it.

ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President H. L. COX, Vice President

HARRY J. COX, Cashier

DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kiely, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney, H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

Your Opportunity

Rests with you!

Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving!

The present time is always the best. You can start a savings Account **One Dollar!**

Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

4% Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12--1,30 to 4:00 p. m.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN) ss
COUNTY OF CRAWFORD)
Probate Court for said County.
Estate of Fayette P. Richardson, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, of said county, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the 15th day of October A. D. 1907, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate, to all persons holding claims against said estate, to which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given that we will meet on Monday the 19th day of December A. D. 1907 and on Wednesday the 15th day of April A. D. 1908, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of those days at the residence of George Hartman, in the township of South Branch in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated Oct. 29, A. D. 1907.
GEORGE HARTMAN
JAMES F. CRANE
Commissioners.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, house with ten acres on the south side, all in good condition with some river frontage. Also several good improved farms at your own price. Enquire at this office.

Union Thanksgiving Service.

The Presbyterian, Methodist, Protestant and Methodist Episcopal Churches will hold a Union Thanksgiving service in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Thursday Nov. 28 at 7:00 p. m. Rev. W. B. Macgregor will preach.

All are invited to attend this service and participate in an hour of praise and thanksgiving for the many blessings received at the hand of a kind Providence.

He fought at Gettysburg.

David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., who lost a foot at Gettysburg, writes: "Electric Bitters have done me more good than any medicine I ever took."

For several years I had stomach trouble, and paid out much money for medicine to little purpose. Until I began taking Electric Bitters, would not take \$500 for what they have done for me." Grand tonic for the aged and for female weaknesses. Great alternative and body builder; best of all for lame back and weak kidneys. Guaranteed by L. Fournier druggist. 50c.

New arrival in LADIES' COATS



Regardless of the fact that we are better prepared than in past seasons, we have had a remarkable sale in Ladies' Garments. This necessitated our buying a second lot, which we have just received. They are some of the latest styles out, direct from the Fashion centers and as the season is advanced, we secured them at considerable saving.

We are offering splendid values at \$5.00 and up that you cannot duplicate at other stores at 1-4 to 1-2 more.

Childrens Coats in Bear Skin, Astrachans, Fancy Plaids and plain materials.

A new line of fall and Winter Plaid Dress Goods just received, 45 inches wide. All wool 75c a yard.

Ladies' Long Kid Gloves at \$2.25 and \$3.00 in black and white.

Mens' Wearables. We are fully prepared to fill your wants in suits and overcoats. The very newest in style and patterns are shown.

Mens' and Boys caps 50c to \$1.50.

Boys' School shoes, Suits and Gloves.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Brush Away The Cobwebs

from your eyes by wearing properly fitting glasses. The world will seem brighter, life will be more pleasant; as many of the nervous disturbances will be done away with. Sixty per cent. of all headaches are caused through defective eyes.

The dull scholar is often so from the same cause. Do not neglect the children.

Remember I Guarantee my Work.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optometrist, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

A new odor in perfumes

"Fluffy Ruffles"

50c. per oz. TRY IT! It's Good.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Ciga.

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.



The new State of Oklahoma is the richest and most promising ever admitted to the American Union. She has half as many people as all the thirteen original States combined when they achieved their independence. By actual count of noses she has six times the population of any other State ever received at the time of admission into the Union. She has fifty times the amount of wealth that could be claimed by any of her predecessors at the beginning of their State life, and has what not one of them could show, all the arts and sciences, the improvements and progress that go to make a highly civilized commonwealth, from wireless telegraphy to the skyscraper, from the telephone to chemical farming. More than a million and a half persons claim the new State as theirs, and it will not be long after the census is taken in 1910 before the 2,000,000 mark will be passed. All the old States have lost

their best blood into Oklahoma to give it cosmopolitan life, and no matter where you are from, if you travel within its borders you will find your own people. Spots that were grassy prairies are bustling towns today; yesterday's towns are cities now. Up-to-dateness seems to be the watchword of Oklahoma's people in the rural districts as well as in the populous cities. Every farmer has his windmill, gasoline engine or mechanical water power for supplying his house and out-buildings, and many own automobiles. Telephones bring them into close communication with the towns, and the free delivery bears daily mail to their doors. Oklahoma can also show anything which grows between the Canadian border and Florida and Texas. The cotton yield to the acre is greater than that in any other State or Territory in the Union. Only three of the territories now remain, Alaska, Arizona and New Mexico. The probability is that one or both of

these last-named will soon be admitted to the United States, and then every section of the country except Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines will be represented in the Senate. Some facts about Oklahoma, the forty-sixth State: Population, 1,500,000; size, 70,430 square miles—larger than the combined area of all New England; will send five Congressmen to Washington; four Democrats, one Republican; elected one blind man and one part Cherokee Indian to the Senate; has the longest constitution ever put together for a State; its first Governor, C. N. Haskell, Democrat, defeated Frank Frantz, the Rough Rider Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, by 36,000 majority; Oklahoma City, the biggest town in the State, has 45,000 inhabitants and is only 15 years old; Oklahoma has 6,000 miles of railroad track within its borders; has six times the population and fifty times the wealth claimed by any other State at the time of its admission to the Union.

THIS MAY CALL A HALT

RAPID DISAPPEARANCE OF OUR EXCESS OF EXPORTS.

Increased Imports Are Cutting Down the Trade Balance to a Figure Which Should Cause Tariff Reformers to Seriously Consider the Situation.

According to the New York Herald, 170,000 was the number of east-bound passengers on ocean going ships from Atlantic ports for the season of 1907. It is estimated that including passage money, both ways, American travelers abroad will spend at least an average of \$1,000 each. Allowing for the foreigners who have returned home, the American east-bound passengers will probably not exceed in number 140,000. At the rate of \$1,000 each, these 140,000 Americans will have spent American money abroad reaching a total of \$140,000,000.

This is a much larger sum than has heretofore been estimated as the amount taken out and left out of the country each year by American tourists. "It is a big item in our foreign trade," says the Herald. "But there are other big items to be included. There is \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 paid to foreign steamship companies for hauling American exports and imports; somewhere from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 paid in interest and dividends to foreign holders of American investments; and about \$50,000,000 sent abroad in postal orders and small drafts by American wage earners to foreign relatives. Thus the total of our foreign fixed charges is brought considerably above \$400,000,000 annually.

Protection trade balances, arising from excess of exports over imports, have heretofore taken care of these huge fixed charges, and left something over. Will tariff reduction and reciprocity trade balances take care of them? Not if we are to have a continued decrease of exports over imports. And it is in order to increase our imports and decrease our excess of exports that tariff reduction and reciprocity tariff concessions are advocated.

Already our favorable trade balance is falling off heavily. From \$117,000,000 in 1901 and \$178,000,000 in 1907 (fiscal years) to \$223,400,000 in the first nine months of 1908 (fiscal year). This is at the rate of but little more than \$200,000,000 for the full twelve months, and at the rate of decrease in the last four months it may fall below that figure.

It is not at all unlikely that the imperative needs of American finance will call a halt to the movement for tariff reduction and reciprocity tariff concessions.

The President's Proclamation. President Roosevelt's public statement regarding the present financial situation is sober and correct. This is a rich country. All that we, as a people, need to make it steadily richer is to have confidence in the country. "Our confidence in its business," confidence in ourselves. This confidence, as the President indicates, has been impaired, if not lost. The reasons for this it would be ungracious to repeat in this connection.

The truth is, as the President says, that the way to restore prosperity and the even course of commerce, trade, and finance is simply to behave as if nothing had happened, to cease hoarding currency, to go about our business as usual, and, above all, to hope and have faith in the future. The waves of unrest have been rolling higher since the first of last January. The President now commands them to be still. "We all hope that his reassuring words, and the practical measures taken by the Treasury Department to give them force, will have the desired effect. We all hope that the unrest will cease, that the waves will no longer roll, and that the peace and tranquillity of universal confidence will now be with us as a result of the President's words. It is a pious wish. May it be fulfilled."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Very Much Alive. "Whatever other effects the panic may have, it has at least dealt a death-blow to the tariff superstition." Thus the New York Evening Post, meaning the belief of protectionists that when production and consumption are at high water-mark, when labor is fully employed at high wages, when the things that labor makes find a ready market, when the wages that labor earns find their way quickly into trade channels, that in these conditions prolonged and disastrous panics are impossible. Yes; protectionists believe all this. They believe it more than ever since they have seen the worst money panic the country has known for fourteen years disappear inside of five days. The tariff had nothing whatever to do with bringing on this financial flurry, but it had a tremendous lot to do with quieting it. Faith in protection was never more alive.

Should Study the Tariff. The tariff will or should be a leading issue in the campaign next year, and Democrats who undertake to enlighten the people should take the pains and trouble to study the tariff schedules and the history of the tariff laws. A knowledge of the subject involves some study, and it does not give much opportunity for oratory of the soaring sort. Perhaps this is why it is so unattractive to those campaign orators who depend on the campaign book for their information, and who if they should meet a well posted man in debate would be at his mercy. Democrats who expect to be among the spectators next year should begin a study of the tariff question.—Nashville American.

A Cruel Thought. "Darling," he said, "what would you do if I should die? Tell me."

"Please don't suggest such a thing," said his wife. "I can't bear the thought of a stepfather for our little boy."

Brooklyn Life.

TWO PANICS COMPARED.

One Under Free Trade, the Other Under Protection.

Many have been the explanations of the stock market crash and the runs on banks. President Roosevelt and a majority of the American people are agreed that the financial shock was due to a culmination of abuses by men who have played fast and loose with honest and honorable business principles. There have been those, however, who have blamed the evils which were threatening our most sacred institutions, but the President for turning the light on the evils. Some have accused newspaper headlines for announcing that the Clearing House Committee was throwing high financiers out of the presidencies of banks and trust companies, and for telling that there were runs on depositories when there were none. Others have charged the disturbances to the defects of our currency system. Still others have offered different reasons—some weird, yet not insane, some picturesque, yet partly true.

But it has remained for the sapient tariff editor of the Evening Post to discover that the thing to blame for the whole business is the Dingley law, or, since the panic befell us under the Dingley act that no one ever again shall be able to say that the Wilson law was responsible for the bankruptcy, poverty and misery which overwhelmed us at the beginning of President Cleveland's second administration and continued to rage like a plague until the voters of the United States went to the polls in 1896 and cast their ballots for the restoration of the American tariff system now in operation.

There are some facts of sensational difference, of course, in the two events. The Wilson law panic did not expire in forty-eight hours; it endured for several years. Then, season after season, farmers burned their crops in their stores for fuel and in the fields to clear them, because it did not pay to send them to market. Now there are hundreds of millions of profits in the crops, and at this moment the farmers, with mortgages paid off and bank accounts fat, are sending to market some six or seven billions of products bid for by our people and by the world at prosperity prices. As they receive their checks for their new wealth now pouring upon them the farmers, going to their banks to deposit the proceeds, ride in automobiles. Then the factories and mills and forges closed; they remained closed through the gloomy weeks and months and years. Now there is an unbroken hum of industry over the land. Then wage earners had their pay cut, lost it altogether, ate up their savings in the banks and joined the bread lines. For a full presidential term the most conspicuous thing in the world was the empty dinner-pail of America, the most active industry in this country the charity soup house. Now this is a nation of workers on full time, with a surplus of wages and profits the work after the panic as the work before, to swell the savings banks accounts by millions, to buy homes and to give the best living anywhere on earth. Then the United States government, along with the public, went broke. It had not enough income to equal its expenditures; it could scarcely borrow enough money to pay its bills from day to day. Now the treasury piles up such a daily surplus that it can toss a few hundred millions into the banks to supply currency and stop a prosperity panic.

In the Wilson law period there was a panic of long duration, not because there was insufficient currency, with which to do the business of the people, but because there was no business to provide American bread and butter. Farms were wastes, mills and factories were abandoned. Industry was prostrate. And this misery—the misery of a poverty panic—was long continued.

Yet the famous free trade oracle tells us, though the facts of the two panics—the prosperity panic and the poverty panic—are different, the principles involved are the same. Wherefore is protection now banished from us as a superstition; wherefore shall this be the end of the American tariff system. Perhaps when the people of the United States are able to subsist on green cheese imported from the moon.—New York Press.

Puzzles the Reformers. Tariff revision puzzles the good tariff reformers. A little reduction would so stimulate imports perhaps as to increase the revenues, and, Exile Sam does not need more revenue; in fact he has more now than he needs. A deep and sweeping reduction which would positively diminish the revenues, would stimulate imports to the extent of closing mills and factories and throwing wage earners out of employment. Now what are the good reformers going to do about it. Usually, any one of them is able to solve in fifteen minutes by the meeting house clock, the most intricate proposition that can be presented to the human mind.—Champaign (Ill.) Gazette.

Not a Time for Experimentation. Americans who fancy that in the present intensity of competition for the world's markets this country can afford to take chances with tariff juggling are monstrously deceived. With our rivals steadily increasing their tariffs and continually demanding concessions on our part, with the ocean transportation facilities almost wholly in their hands, with the rapid growth of our dutiable imports, this government cannot exercise too great caution in its treatment of the tariff question. This is not a time for experimentation.—Des Moines Capital.

Lining Up for Principles. There has been a lot of talk from Massachusetts that has not seemed to change in well with protection Republicanism; but the lesson of the conventions is that Massachusetts Republicans have gotten over such mawkishness and that they are at the same time assured of more than their usual victory. Things often work out that way in politics when parties really line up for their essential and fundamental principles.—Des Moines Capital.

BEEES TRAVE IN WASHINGTON

Bee Little Insect Bring in Goodly Revenue, Each Year.

Charles W. Sager, the bee king of central Washington, has succeeded in making a record in his apary that will attract the attention of all those interested in honey-making, says the Seattle Times. At his ranch near Belma, Sager has upward of 8,000,000 bees. Speaking of his experience in bee culture in this locality recently, he had the following to say:

"When I came to this country four years ago the few people here who had bees told me two supers to a colony would be all any would gather. That year I lost much because I was not prepared with supers and the bees had no room to store what they could gather. In 1905 I had ninety colonies in the spring. During the season they produced 8,950 pounds of honey—2,850 pounds extracted honey and 6,100 pounds comb honey, an average of ninety and a half pounds to the colony. The best colony produced 100 pounds. The lowest gathered fifty-six pounds. In 1906 they did somewhat better. I began the season with eighty-six colonies, from which I took 8,899 pounds, or 103 pounds to the colony. The gathering this year will be only about half a crop. This condition, however, seems to be general.

"In a good year the bees can gather honey quickly and consequently it is very clear. Comb honey usually wholesales for 12½ cents a pound, and the extracted product for 8-10 cents. At this price the colony making 100 pounds would produce \$24.50 worth of honey. The principal advantage of extracting the honey is that it leaves the combs ready for the bees to refill, thus saving the time required to build new combs. Also the freight on extracted honey is only about half what it is on comb honey. Bee authorities contend that bees will produce one and a half pounds of extracted honey to one of comb honey. Alfalfa makes the clearest and very best honey. Each variety of bloom makes a different colored and flavored honey.

"This country is much better than the average for honey because of the great quantity of alfalfa raised. However, the ranchers are cutting their grass so soon after the bloom arrives that the bees do not have the opportunity they could if it were left standing a few weeks longer.

"During the working season the average life of a working bee is forty-two days. Sixty-three days from the egg to the grave. A good queen will lay from 2,000 to 5,000 eggs in a day. I like to have about 90,000 bees to the colony."

AUTO SLEIGH.

Attachments for Propelling Motor-Car.

Automobile enthusiasts will be interested in an attachment designed by a Washington man whereby motor cars can be easily transformed into sleighs. Automobiles cannot be deposited upon a traverse over roads covered with deep snow or for ice surface, and this

Mr. Chippis (looking up from the paper)—The doctors have discovered another new disease. Mrs. Chippis—Well, I wish they'd stop looking for new diseases long enough to find a cure for my old rheumatism.

Old Scotch Farmer (having spent six months on a new device for a pump and trap, value \$10, and having won) is shown the prize. After gazing critically at it for some minutes: "But what's the whup?"

Chapleigh—I say, dwagist, can you—aw—give me, something to—aw—brighten me up, docher know? Druggist—You're in the wrong place, young man. This is a drug store, not a night school.—Chicago Daily News.

"What pleased me most," said the man who had been abroad, "was the wonderful clock at Strasburg." "Oh, how I should like to see it," replied the ignorant youth. "And did you see the watch on the Rhine too?"

District Visitor—What has brought you to the destitute condition? Applicant—It's my wife, ma'am. "Your wife! How is that?" "Well, you see, ma'am, I've got her three good situations, and I'm blessed if she could keep one of them."

"Yes," said a doctor, "my daughter is to be married next month to Lord Brokeleigh." "Ah!" remarked the friend, "everything's settled, eh?" "Well, I guess not. You don't, do you, my daughter?"

"Of course, Tommy," said the Sunday school teacher, "you'd like to be an angel, wouldn't you?" "Well, er—yes'm," replied Tommy, "but I'd like to wait till I can be a full-grown angel with gray whiskers."—Philadelphia Press.

First Summer Girl—Who is that clean-shaven handsome boy? Second Summer Girl—Oh, he's an actor. First Summer Girl—No! I mean the other one. Second Summer Girl—Oh, he hasn't any money, either. Harper's Weekly.

Little Boy—Mamma, I wish you'd find out who is hypnotized me, and punish him severely. Mamma—What? Little Boy—While you was out I was pulled right into the pantry, and forced to eat a hot lot of those cakes you said I mustn't touch.

"How are you, Broom?" asked a blunt old sailor of a fop who was always unmoved unless he was addressed as Mr. Broom, and who responded, "I'd have you to know, sir, that I've humbled to my name." "Oh, all right! How are you, Broom handle?"

A lady has a grumpy servant too little given to washing. Other hints having failed, the mistress said, in a tone of deep confidence, "I am told, Mary, that if you wash the face every day in hot, soapy water it will make you beautiful." "Will it, now?" answered Mary. "It's a wonder you haven't tried it yourself!"

And Make Faces. Mrs. Gotham—Don't you think the taking of medicine should be frowned upon?

Mrs. Flatbush—Yes; why, even my children frown at it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Seven men out of ten who get into trouble are able to trace their downfall to side issues.

A stiff upper lip has nothing in common with a lumber tongue.



"Is the ship stripped to regal boarders?" "No, regal sovereign heads," Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Binks—Does strong coffee keep you awake? Jinks—How do I know? I board.—Somerville Journal.

Nell—I think Maud has more color than her sister. Belle—Yes; about 50 cents' worth more.—Philadelphia Record.

"Do you believe that the good die young?" "I think they do if all my wife tells me about her first husband is true."—Plex-Me-Up.

Cautious Customer (in drug store)—How much do you charge for a dime's worth of tooth powder? New Clerk—Twenty-five cents.—Chicago Daily News.

"The doctors have finally agreed upon the cause of Markley's illness." "Ah, they've held another consultation?" "No, post-mortem."—Philadelphia Press.

Lawyer—As your husband died intestate, you will, of course, get a third. Widow—Oh, I hope to get my fourth. He was my third, you know.—Town and Country.

"I thought you were married, and yet you're sewing on your own buttons." "I am married, but I keep my independence. Let me tell you."—Meg Henderson Blatter.

Scribbler—I understand the inmates of the Home for the Feeble-Minded are going to publish a magazine. Quibbler—Isn't the field rather overworked?—Philadelphia Record.

Wife (looking up from her book)—You know a great many things, John; now, what do you think should be done in case of drowning? Husband—Have a funeral, I should think.

Cynicus—I have been engaged to at least a dozen girls. Sillicus—Always been unlucky in love, eh? Cynicus—Oh, I don't know. I've never married any of them.—Philadelphia Record.

Butcher—Come, John, be lively now; break the bones in Mr. Simpson's chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in your basket. John—All right, sir; just as soon as I've saved off Mr. Murphy's leg.

"George," murmured the young wife, "am I as dear to you now as I was before we married?" "I can't exactly tell," replied the husband, absent-mindedly. "I didn't keep any account of my expenses then."

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SOME REAL MONEY PANICS.

Episodes Which Make Recent Inconveniences Look Trifling.

A community which has been confronted with closing of institutions where it kept its money balances, always considers its case one of unparalleled misfortune, says the New York Post. Yet there have been panics, even in recent times, when circumstances were more heart-breaking even than that of depositors in the Knickerbocker and of the dozen other smaller banks which went down with it. The case of 1857, almost forgotten, was one in which not only bank deposits, but the money in the pocket of every individual, turned out useless for private wants. The mood of the man who learned of the closing of a string of note-issuing banks under the older system and who searched his pocket book anxiously to see if his means of paying petty bills was suddenly cut off, had a different aspect even than today's.

Five months after our panic of 1893, the two banks in the colony of Newfoundland, whose circulating notes made up the whole currency of the island, closed their doors, and both were completely insolvent. The community was literally left without any circulating medium until gold arrived from England; a state of barter existed and where personal credit did not survive the famine took his pains to the baker to buy bread. A full year after that extraordinary event—the colonial government having in the meantime guaranteed up to 40 per cent the notes of one of the two defaulting banks—a man would get in his daily currency at St. John's, bills for \$10 stamped in red ink, "guaranteed for \$4," and they bought just \$4 worth of goods.

LIBERTY SPREADING.

Menelek of Abyssinia to Grant a Constitution to His People.

The leaven of modern political ideas and of free government is constantly working and spreading throughout the world. A few years before the middle of the last century there was only one little state—Piedmont—on the European continent that had secured new free government. Even in Great Britain the restriction of the suffrage prevented the full enjoyment of democratic government. Now all this is changed in Europe and even Russia is slowly and laboriously falling into the procession of constitutionalism. In Asia, too, constitutional government is advancing. The case of Japan is known to all. Recently in Persia—that degenerate land of Cyrus and Xerxes, whose power once dominated all western Asia—a constitution has not been since been accorded the people. And now comes Abyssinia, in Africa, whose King Menelek II., who claims descent from Solomon, has decided on giving a constitution to his subjects. As a first step in this reform he has just established a cabinet, with ministers of



KING MENELEK.

lan ambition to rule the country was effectively ended at Adowa, where the Italian army was badly beaten. Menelek is shrewd, far-sighted and picturesque and keeps well posted on foreign affairs. His indorsement of railroad building in his empire will go far to develop the national resources of the country—and makes that picturesque land better known to the outside world.

CAR FOR ROYAL CHILDREN.

The Princess of Wales Has Designed a Picnic Automobile.

The Princess of Wales has her own ideas about how an automobile should be built. A car embodying some of her own pet features has just been completed for her by a prominent firm of English builders. Like the king, she has shown her preference for the British-built article, says the Kansas City Star.

An attempt has been made to make the new car a picnic vehicle. It is designed for the youngsters and a folding table is a feature. This can be put in position in a few moments for the serving of tea and light refreshments.

In designing the car her royal highness stipulated that the two diminutive seats intended for the children should be placed as far as possible from the door, so as to obviate the possibility of injury in case of accident. In addition to the two seats for children there is room for three people in the compartment.

The car is of medium power, 28-hp horse-power. Its color is an unusual shade of green and her royal highness' hand is in evidence there also. She is

said to have hit upon the peculiar shade in a unique manner. While strolling in the grounds of York College, Sandringham, the princess was struck by an unusual mingling of greens on a fir tree. A bunch of the leaves was obtained to match it. The princess is said to be delighted with the result.

The young princess and princesses are overjoyed with the idea of having a big car which can be said to be theirs alone. An unusually large window in the back of the car enables them to look out at the rear, a further delight, especially in fast traveling.

A Deserted Village. The site of the erstwhile flourishing village of Brandon is represented by a few giant stone chimneys, a stray elm tree or two, and a dilapidated Dissenting chapel, a ghostly railway station and one fair-sized shop, which serves the needs of the scattered community living on the Brandon Hills.

says H. G. Archer, in the Wide World Magazine. But for many years the deserted village was left just as it was when the miners closed it, and as such presented an extraordinary sight—silent, grass-grown streets of closed houses, shops, inns and places of worship. It was only comparatively recently that the buildings were razed and the materials of which they were composed sold and carried away. Today the most tangible relic is found at the junction of the roads just outside the village—a quaint, square, plain building, over the porch entrance to which is the word "Beulah," and the date of erection, 1831. This is one of the little chapels built for the miners. No attempt has been made to preserve it from decay, and not so long ago the sunlight streaming through the translucent windows and their borders of colored glass, making the interior grotesquely gay. The pulpit and pews then remained, and many of the cards affixed to the book-rests and inscribed with the seat-holders' names were yet to be seen.

I have just been examining an old book containing the accounts of the charity estate of West Haddon, embracing the years 1773-1850. Under date Aug. 17, 1770, is the following entry:

"Paid Richard Worster, seven days' work, cutting thorns and scowering and stopping of gaps, 10s. 0d."

The term "scouring the ditch" is used on Jan. 8, 1781, and appears many times after this date, the last instance being on April 28, 1820.—London Notes and Queries.

Triumphant Wooing.

Manager—For heaven's sake, Fraulein, what have you done? You've gone and accepted the hero's proposal in the first act instead of the fifth!

The Star—But he begged so nicely! And why can't I just refuse him in the fifth act?—Fleegende Blaetter.

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Lining Up for Principles. There has been a lot of talk from Massachusetts that has not seemed to change in well with protection Republicanism; but the lesson of the conventions is that Massachusetts Republicans have gotten over such mawkishness and that they are at the same time assured of more than their usual victory.



THE GARDEN

The prime object of cultivation is to render the soil loose and light.

Farm implements should be cleaned when put into winter quarters, and stored where rust will not corrupt.

The good dairy cow in the hands of the intelligent cowkeeper will pay the mortgage quicker than any branch of farming.

In the egg business a hen is profitable for two years only. She is a treasure as a pullet and good value as a yearling.

Feeding fowls well with a variety of food is quite essential to egg production, but no amount of good feeding will compensate for bad quarters.

The right quantity to be fed for the cheapest production of fresh or milk and the maintenance of health of the animals is the quantity they will eat up every time.

Corn stalks are valuable fodder for sheep and if they are cut green and properly cured and then put through the shredder, there should be but little waste, says the Farm Journal.

You can't have eggs without giving feed, and if food is wholesome, give all they will eat readily. Some evenings there will be more required than others, so no fixed amount can be settled upon.

A very common cause for soft-shelled eggs is overfeeding. When one hen persistently lays soft-shelled eggs it is best to kill and eat her; otherwise the flock may take up the vice of egg-eating.

Soils poorly drained, and so long holding stagnant water, often in this way damage and finally destroy roots, thus causing the plants to perish. Plants suffer for want of oxygen when the air cannot get to their roots.

As a rule birds molt later every year so that if a hen changes her feathers early in the autumn, it may be taken for granted that she was hatched the year previous. Again fowls get lighter in color as their years increase.

A wool grower sending wool to market in a heavy, dirty condition, leaving anything in the fleece to make more weight, and expecting to get more money, is greatly mistaken. Buyers estimate the value of the clip by the net yield of clean wool.

The amount of cut bone to be fed to fowls depends on the variety of other foods given and the range. Once or twice a week is enough in summer and fall while the range is good. Some times it is not needed at all on range. Twice a week is usually enough even in the winter, and never more than three times a week.

With horses continuing at high prices and the disposition on the part of big business houses to enter that use teams to get matted ones, it will pay to raise heavyweight, matched teams of all the best breeds, Percherons, Belgians and Suffolks are popular with men who want solid built, stocky teams of heavy weight.

The fast walking horse is made in breaking the colts. He usually wants to go too fast and is held down until he comes to believe that his gait is to be a dragging walk. If the colt is trained to walk up briskly but not trot; if he is never allowed to trot until he is thoroughly trained to walk as fast as he can without trotting, there will be no trouble about his walking in after life.

Apples Packed in Oats. There is no better way to preserve apples for long keeping in an ordinary house cellar than to pack them in oats. Choose none but the perfect fruit of your choicest varieties. See that each apple is sound clear through. Put a layer of oats in a clean barrel and on this a single layer of apples, so laid in that they hardly touch one another. Add another layer of oats, then apples again and continue until the barrel is full when it can be headed up. Barrels packed in this way should be left in the barn or in some tight outbuilding until the approach of winter weather. It will take a low temperature to injure them. When there is danger of their freezing move the barrels into the cellar and leave them until wanted.

The secret of their keeping is that the oats absorb any excess of moisture and keep the apples in an even temperature. Even if one apple should rot it would not affect its nearest neighbor. When the apples are taken out for use the oats can be fed to poultry or other stock.

Determining the Age of Sheep. It is a very easy matter to tell the age of a sheep when once one knows how. This can be done fairly accurately by examining their teeth. Of course, the care and management and feed modify things to some extent, but until the sheep is 5 years old its age can be very nearly estimated. At or near the age of 1 year the two middle permanent incisors appear. These can be distinguished from the lamb teeth by their shape and size, the lamb teeth being smaller with narrower crowns. At 2 years of age, or thereabouts, the second pair, one tooth on each side of the first pair, comes in. At 3 years of age the third pair, one tooth on each

side of the second pair, appear; and when the sheep is 4 years old it has a full mouth of teeth, four pairs of incisors. It is needless to say that the sheep does not have incisors in front teeth, in the upper jaw. When a sheep has a full mouth it is safe to say that it is at least 4 or 5 years of age, after which its age can only be guessed.

Nest Boxes. In constructing nest boxes there are several points that should be kept constantly in mind, writes a poultryman.

1. The box should be of such a form that it can be readily cleaned and thoroughly disinfected. If it is movable so that it can be taken out of doors so much the better.

2. It should be placed in a dark place, or where there is only just sufficient light for the fowl to distinguish the nest and nest egg.

3. There should be plenty of room on two or three sides of the nest. It is a well-known fact that some hens, no matter how many vacant nests may be available, will persist in going on to a nest already occupied. If the nest is so placed that it can be approached only from one side, when one hen is driving another from the nest there is likely to be more or less of a combat, the result of which is often a broken egg. This, perhaps, more than any one thing, leads to the vice of egg-eating. To the writer's knowledge the habit of egg-eating is not contracted where the nests are placed in the dark and open on two or three sides.

Good Food for the Chickens. The poultry department of the Connecticut Agricultural College, managed by Professor C. K. Graham, finds a very successful soft food is made up of 35 per cent cornmeal, 30 per cent ground oats, including hulls, 25 per cent low-grade flour, and the balance of bran. It is mixed with skim milk to a soft dough and fed as much as will be eaten up quickly. When skim milk cannot be had, beef scraps and water are used, but with less satisfactory results. To get a good grade of oat feed, Professor Graham finds it desirable to buy whole oats and take them to the mill to be ground, thus avoiding the excess of hulls which are found in most of the boughten feeds.

Regularity in feeding, he finds, more important than, commonly believed. Birds, like people, he finds, soon learn to look for meals at certain hours, and thrive better if fed at the regular time. This food is of special value in finishing chickens for market, causing them to put on a very fine quality of texture of flesh—desirable for the choice private trade. Where the result is merely to produce more weight without regard to texture, he considers it doubtful whether any grain will give results equal to whole corn.

Function of Salt. The Wisconsin State Experiment Station tested the effect of salt on cattle and other domestic animals. Dry cows, Doctor Babcock, of that station, found, required about three-fourths of an ounce of salt daily for maintaining their best condition, and a cow giving milk requires a great deal more salt than one that is not producing milk, and he is estimated that such a cow should have, in addition to the amount of chlorine in her ration, about one ounce of salt per day while a very heavy milker may need still more.

The function of salt in the animal economy is not fully known, but it is accepted that it aids in facilitating the absorption of the food—in passing from the digestive canal into the blood. Salt also increases circulation of the juices in the body and stimulates the animal to greater activity. Thus a horse at hard labor requires more salt than one not at work, and for the same reason a cow producing a large amount of milk requires more salt than one that is dry.

The amount of salt required by an animal also depends to some extent upon the character of the food consumed. Such foods as potatoes, root crops and small grains are rich in potassium salts, which increase the secretion of sodium salts (common salt) in the urine, and hence the necessity of supplying more salt when foods of that kind are used to a large extent.

To Measure Corn in Crib. It is usual to calculate a bushel of ear corn in the crib as two and one-half cubic feet in volume. In Professor C. S. Plumb's book on "Indian Corn Culture," he gives this rule for measuring corn in the crib: "Multiply the length—breadth and height of the crib (together in feet) to obtain the cubic feet of space it contains. Multiply this product by 3, strike off the right-hand figure, and the result will be the number of shelled bushels."

It will be observed that this rule really figures two and one-half cubic feet of the ear corn as equal to a bushel, says A. M. Ten, Byck in Kansas bulletin 147 on "Indian Corn." It is only approximately correct to calculate the number of bushels of corn in the crib in this way. If the corn is dry and sound, it will usually pay the seller to weigh the corn rather than to sell it by measure.

If the corn is shelled, fifty-six pounds is a legal bushel, but with ear corn the weights figured for a bushel vary according to the dryness of the corn. It is usual to allow seventy pounds of ears for a bushel of shelled corn if the corn is dry and sound, but when husked and hauled from the field corn often contains a high percentage of moisture, and the weight required for a bushel often varies, at husking time and during the fall and early winter from seventy-five to eighty or ninety pounds. Doubtless, also, if new corn is sold in the crib by measure it would be fair to allow 5 to 10 per cent greater volume for the measured bushel, say two and one-eighths to two and three-quarters cubic feet.

ENCOURAGING FACTS.

These Contemplating Change of Residence Should Read Them.

The other day the writer was in the office of the Canadian Government at St. Paul, Minnesota. On the windows of the building were signs to the effect that homesteads of 100 acres were given free to actual settlers, and in the windows were displays of wheat, oats, barley, other grains and vegetables, which he was told were grown in Western Canada. This could be readily believed, for in no other country on the Continent would it be possible to grow such splendid specimens. The world is now pretty well advised that in the growing of such cereals as have been named, and vegetables as well, the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have no competitor. For several years past specimens have been exhibited at State and County Fairs throughout the States, and these exhibits are looked upon as one of the chief attractions. They have demonstrated what can be done in the climate of a country possessing a soil that will grow things. But that it was possible to grow vegetables such as were seen there seemed to create some doubt. But it was the case. And applies, too. Not of course the splendid fruit grown in countries more congenial to such culture, but they were in evidence. Throughout Indiana, the "Hoosier" farmers were forced to stop and think. When a similar exhibit was placed before them during the past few weeks, many of them were forced to stop and remark: "That is much ahead of anything we can do. The quality of the grain we have conceded, for we have not so good. So sent us samples grown on his own farm the like of which we had never seen before. But to think of the vegetables—and such vegetables! Why, we thought everything was frozen up there, and these turnips, cabbages, cauliflowers, beets, mangolds, pumpkins and squashes are away ahead of anything we ever saw grow." That is the story everywhere. Thousands of Western Canada homesteaders, formerly United States citizens, are growing just such grain, just such vegetables, which yield them a splendid profit with little outlay on the farms that they have secured from the Government of the Dominion of Canada at the nominal cost of \$10 for 100 acres. If adjoining land is wanted it can be secured from the railway companies or from private individuals at moderate prices and reasonable terms. By placing your name and address on a postal card and addressing it to the Canadian Government Agent whose name appears elsewhere, a copy of "Last Best West," telling you all about it, will be sent you free.

Not Good Twice. Lincoln's stories grew better and better as he grew older. One of the best was told to a visitor who congratulated him on the almost certain purpose on the part of the people to elect him for another term of four years. Mr. Lincoln replied that he had been told this frequently before, and that when it was first mentioned to him he was reminded of a farmer in Illinois who determined to try his own hand at husking. After successfully husking and filling in with powder he called in his effort to make the powder go off, and after discussing the cause with a looker-on and failing to detect anything wrong in the powder, the farmer suddenly came to the conclusion that it would not go off because it had been shot before.

Followed His Orders. President Hadley of Yale coming back to New Haven late one night, got onto one of the cabs at the station and, taking it for granted that the cabby knew who he was, said: "Drive fast, cabby."

"All right, sir," replied cabby. The horse kept up his rapid gallop for half an hour, going up one street and down another.

Finally Dr. Hadley, seeing that he was being taken in the wrong direction, struck his head out of the window and asked: "Are you not going in the wrong direction, cabby?"

"Hanged if I know, mister," was the astonishing reply; "where do you want to go?"

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WILL BUILD NEW ZION.

Voliva and His Followers Are Going to New Mexico.

The attractive country around Las Vegas, N. M., is to be the scene of the future operations of Willbur Glenn Voliva and his followers. A contract has been closed for 7,000 acres and Voliva and his followers intend to go west as quickly as they can sell their present holdings. Within a few months a beginning will be made on the model city that Voliva hopes to start. The city is to have factories, stores, a newspaper and is to be self-governing. It present plans are carried out, primarily the colony will devote itself to agriculture, but it is the intention to build up the community sufficiently so that there will be employment of a diversified nature. The site is not far from the hot springs of New Mexico.

This land grant is unique because of the fact that it is owned by the city of Las Vegas.

Las Vegas, which therefore becomes the wealthiest community per capita in the United States.

This city of 10,000 inhabitants owns 500,000 acres; worth certainly \$1,300,000, and possibly as much as \$3,000,000. The land is being placed on the market in tracts of 50,000 acres, and one block must be sold before the next is opened.

The money is to be used as a permanent school fund. The proceeds from the sale of the land will be invested and the interest will be used for maintenance of the public schools. The schools will therefore become independent of taxes and taxing authorities. This is believed to be the only instance of the kind in this country.

The market for all kinds of crops is large and is continually increasing. The soil is finely adapted to the culture of sugar beets to which some of the farmers intend to devote considerable acreage. A beet sugar factory is promised if the plan is carried out.

A deed of bargain and sale from the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company to the Norfolk and Southern Railway Company, conveying all of the rolling stock and other property to the latter concern for a consideration of \$10, has been filed at Norfolk, Va.

That railroad building in the United States has reached its maximum under existing conditions, and that business is growing five times as fast as the mileage, is the latest pessimistic view announced by President Hill of the Great Northern.

He says further that there is no money to invest in railways in view of the attitude of the State Legislatures and of the national government in passing restrictive and restrictive measures.

"If the present pernicious legislation against railroads is persisted in, and more particularly the enforcement of the 2-cent-a-mile passenger rate, I, as a railroad president, say that it would be better to abandon all passenger trains and close all the passenger stations in the United States than continue the running of them at the expense of the stockholders. The passenger business is now carried on at a loss, and to this 2-cent-a-mile legislation I attribute in no small degree the present financial depression in the United States." This is the language said to have been used by George J. Gould, president of the Missouri Pacific railroad and the owner of a controlling interest in a vast number of railroads throughout the country. Mr. Gould has just returned from a seven months' absence in Europe, where, he said, the people were much about interesting in American stock in view of the recent hostile legislation against corporations. He said that among the reasons to which he attributed the late financial panic was the terrible verdict against the Standard Oil Company for rebating. He thought there was no comparison between the railroads of this country and those of Europe, although there were some pretty fair ones in Germany.

"The report of the Erie railroad for the last fiscal year, which is now made public, is remarkable in several respects, but chiefly in the statement that not a single passenger out of 24,100,723 carried was killed during the year. At the same time there was a reduction in the cost of operation and more passengers were carried, at a less rate per mile. Wages were increased a million dollars in the aggregate. In spite of the big increase in wages, the road made a gain in net earnings of nearly \$2,000,000, the total being \$10,171,850."

The Georgia State Railroad Commission has issued an order calling upon the Central of Georgia railroad and the Southern Railway Company for "full disclosure" touching the sale of the stock of the former so far as the facts may be known to them or their companies or appearing in the books or documents in their possession. It has been charged that the Southern Railway Company owned a controlling interest in the Central of Georgia, contrary to a State law prohibiting one line from owning stock in a competing company, and it is the purpose of the commission to establish the facts in the case.

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He said things to the little man—things that made him writhe and turn purple in the face. "But the worst of it all was," whined the little man to his confidante later, "the never once called me a liar. Said I was nothing but a miserable little story teller."—Success Magazine.

Nathan Straus, an eastern philanthropist, has established in New York City a series of milk bottles where pure sterilized milk is sold to the poor for one cent a bottle. Absolute antiseptic cleanliness is required by him in all branches of the enterprise. In cleansing the milk bottles he uses two things—hot water and BORAX. The glistening bottles testify to the effectiveness of this method.

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Too Mild. There are distinctions without differences, also differences without distinctions. A small man, bored by his surroundings in speaking truth, demonstrated the fact. After a long and exasperating career of prevarication, chance brought him up standing against a bigger individual, who has the courage of his convictions, also a nice sense of discrimination in the use of language.

He said things to the little man—things that made him writhe and turn purple in the face. "But the worst of it all was," whined the little man to his confidante later, "the never once called me a liar. Said I was nothing but a miserable little story teller."—Success Magazine.

Nathan Straus, an eastern philanthropist, has established in New York City a series of milk bottles where pure sterilized milk is sold to the poor for one cent a bottle. Absolute antiseptic cleanliness is required by him in all branches of the enterprise. In cleansing the milk bottles he uses two things—hot water and BORAX. The glistening bottles testify to the effectiveness of this method.

Begging Her Pardon. Sometimes there are nights when the blanket goes crooked over your yank it. "Till you're forced to exclaim: "O, bother and blime!"

"This blimey blimey blimey!"—Carroll Wells.

Not so if you're at the Carroll Inn. "Till you're forced to exclaim: "O, bother and blime!"

Where do you want to go? "Hanged if I know, mister," was the astonishing reply; "where do you want to go?"

With Apologies to Whom? The Mohawk to the Hudson river. The Hudson to the sea. And even then there's scarcely room.

For the names of Canajoharie, Coxsack, Horkimer, Amsterdam, Little Falls, Whiteboro, Bantford, Utica, Fort Plain, Rome, and Schoharie.

Encle Allen. "You can never tell," observed Uncle Allen Sparks, "what lasting results may be accomplished by an earnest word spoken at the right time. Many a man has had the shape of his nose changed for life by calling another man a liar."—Chicago Tribune.

WHAT WAS IT. The Woman Feared. What a comfort to find it is not "the awful thing" feared, but only chronic indigestion, which proper food can relieve.

A woman in Ohio says: "I was troubled for years with indigestion and chronic constipation. At times I would have such a gnawing in my stomach that I actually feared I had a—I dislike to write or even think of what I feared."

"Seeing an account of Grape-Nuts, I decided to try it. After a short time I was satisfied the trouble was not the awful thing I feared, but was still bad enough. However, I was relieved of a bad case of dyspepsia, by changing from improper food to Grape-Nuts."

"Since that time my bowels have been as regular as a clock. I had also noticed before I began to eat Grape-Nuts that I was becoming forgetful of where I put little things about the house, which was very annoying."

"But since the digestive organs have become strong from eating Grape-Nuts, my memory is good and my mind as clear as when I was young, and I am thankful." Name given by Poetess Cora, Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. There's a Reason.

THE OLD BUFFALO DAYS. There is on record at the War Department, Washington, a document bearing witness to how plentiful buffaloes were within the memory of many men now living. It is the "return" for several rounds of cannon

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

ON A RAINY DAY

Outside the rain came down in a gentle, persistent drizzle. It was a gray day and a gray world and the last of the season at the summer resort.

"Umph!" murmured the girl with an uneasy nervousness. "I foresee a happy 24 hours. All the magazines in the house are read and there are no supplies to experiment with. In the chafing-dish line, all through our nervous habit of eating at the hotel. The bridge hands will begin to get in their deadly work presently, and then I shall go quite mad! Would that somebody would ask me to do something sensible, so that I might really enjoy myself!"

There was a sharp ring at the rattle telephone. After a brief and exclamatory conversation with that instrument she rushed madly in various directions, glancing at elderly mackintosh and other outdoor supplies and falling into them simultaneously, while she answered the irritating questions of the rest of the household.

"Well," gasped the girl who was curled up in the window seat in a sick and chafing house gown, with a box of candy near, "I'm glad to discover your idea of sensible amusement on a wet and horrid day. You're crazy!"

"Bosh!" politely replied the girl in the ragged mackintosh and disreputable sou'wester that just before she slammed out of the door and splashed down to the dock extending into the inland bay. "We're not going to fish in here—they're going to sail the Black Cat out into Lake Michigan. And the perch are biting fine!"

Out of the wet, grayness the Black Cat swept up to the dock, her sails dripping, her crew jubilant. At the tiller sat the skipper, disguised from head to foot in violent yellow oil slick. Perched by the mainmast in attire matching the first young woman was the girl with the aggravating curls. The tall man with the man with the blue being green hands and city landings, did weird things with ropes under the impression that they were helping sail the boat.

Down the bay the boat fled as if anxious to leave behind the dreary monotony of the shore. As she melted through the channel out into the big lake and began to dip down into the swells, while the "fresh breeze" struck them full in the face, how her crew sighed with joy. Out a half mile they went to the end of the huge government breakwater that loomed above them like the wall of a sky-scraper. Then came a gymnastic interval while they esplanaded that forbidding height. Finally, all five landed on the great board walk on top of it, breathless.

It was ten minutes later that the girl with the curls took a comprehensive survey of herself and the others and chuckled.

The five sat in a decorous row at the extreme end of the breakwater, their feet dangling 20 feet above the waves. Five fishpoles bent outward and a slanting rain beat against their rubber coats and brigandine hats. Before them stretched Lake Michigan to a faint horizon line, as venture some craft marring the threatening expanse of its forbidding waves, that were tumbling and hammering against the stanch wall beneath them. A shrieking gull flashed across their heads and shot out into the lake.

"And to think," murmured the girl in the ragged mackintosh in the awed tones of one delivered from a great horror, "that back at the cottage in that shut-up room they are playing bridge, and thinking they are having a good time! Oh, something has cut in the minkow off my hook!"

The hours wore on and the lake grew rougher. The capricious perch had business elsewhere, and sturdily refused all lures.

"Fish," remarked the man in the yellow oil slick, "I don't care if I never catch any."

The man with the blue pined. "You're jealous," he said, for he alone had a bite. "To be sure, I've robbed the cradle of this four-inch perch, but I shall bring it on an inch rope and take it home. It represents a half day's hard work by five insane individuals, and so it merits consideration."

Down the slippery wall they slid to the deck of the Black Cat and with one accord headed her directly out into Lake Michigan for a breathless spin.

The waves rolled over her side and splashed her dragged crew. She dipped her nose under the water and, recovering, shook herself like a water dog before she plunged again. The sails, strained in the lively wind, the skipper hauled at the tiller, the green hands jumped faithfully for the main and jib sheets at his shouts, and there was nothing in the world but rushing water and wind and them selves diving through it.

The girl in the ragged mackintosh opened the cottage door gayly. Her wet hair straggled into her eyes, her coat clung and she was a very disreputable sight.

"I've had the time of my life," she told the card players toasting by the open fire, who regarded her with dismay.

"You are simply crazy," repeated the girl in the silk and chiffon. "Just crazy!"—Chicago Daily News.

INDIAN LANGUAGES

Grammar of American Tongues is Elaborate and Difficult.

Prof. A. L. Kroeber of the University of California declares that Indian languages are not a jargon, as is popularly believed, says the Scientific American. In a pamphlet recently issued on the Yuki and Yuki languages he affirms that Indian languages possess an elaborate and difficult grammar, though this is unknown to the Indians themselves, and must be extracted by the investigations of scientists.

The two languages which Prof. Kroeber selected for experiments had absolutely no similarity. They are more different than English and Russian. The Yuki and the Yuki are not even in territorial contact, and show no signs of common origin. The Yuki live in northern California, in the coast range, and the Yuki are located in the interior of south central California, in the southern end of the San Joaquin valley.

Though Prof. Kroeber found that the grammatical structure of their languages was identical, yet nearly every point, their words were wholly dissimilar. The two languages are said to have been thoroughly in Yuki the adjective precedes the noun, in Yuki it follows. Yuki tend to place the verb at the head of the sentence; Yuki at the end. The musical systems of the two languages are radically different. That of Yuki is decimal, of Yuki quaternary.

It is noted by Dr. Kroeber that California has more totally distinct Indian languages a square mile than any other state. The reason for this great variety of languages has never been properly accounted for.

TWO KINDS OF MISERY

Both Are Suffered by Authors, but One Has Compensations.

"Among the greatest of the small miseries of my existence," declared Hall Caine in the Book Monthly, "has been that of seeing a man, or more frequently a woman, take up and lay down, in the midst of a running fire of disquieting conversation, in the trains, on the steamers, in the halls of hotels or on the seashore a story on which I might have spent all my strength and have written, as I supposed, with my heart's blood."

Now, that's all very well," comments Kelly Howard in the Sketch, "but Mr. Caine must remember that there are a great many novelists also writing with their hearts' blood who never see their stories taken up at all. When they do see them taken up there is often a large fee in the bargain."

"A week or two ago, for example, I spent five hours in a railway carriage with a wealthy gentleman, who was actually reading one of my own humble works. When he had finished it he handed the volume to his son. The son remarked that his mother had read the same copy. It was a sixpenny edition, sold at four pence half penny. I got the half penny."

Cat Killed by Mail

In the hall of the other day Earl Hill, manager of the Omaha City, 2917 Charles street, lost White Fawn, one of his most valuable pussies. In the Omaha catery are kept some 20 petted cats, all of which are worth a great deal of money. The cat house itself is made of tar paper, being a temporary structure, and when the mail fell it beat through the roof, causing the death of White Fawn, the big, white cat of them all.

White Fawn was kept in a box directly under the center of the door. The other aristocratic cats were kept in the hall. When the mail began to fall, Mr. Hill ran to their rescue, but poor White Fawn lay exposed to the death-dealing blows of the immense hallstones. When the proprietors of the catery came back they found White Fawn lying dead. She was valued at \$150.

Tobacco in Porto Rico

"Within a very short time tobacco will be as important a product of Porto Rico as sugar is now," says Francis J. Dexter, San Juan. "Many of the large plantations have taken up the raising of tobacco, with the result that the output of the leaf has increased many fold. Many Americans who have come to the island have invested in tobacco rather than in sugar lands, and the consequence has been a rapid advance in the price of ground suitable for tobacco raising. This boom in the tobacco industry will not injure the sugar business, however. We are producing more sugar now than ever before and will continue to increase the production."

Trade in Condensed Milk

The production of condensed milk in the United States is of comparatively recent origin. Only 8,000,000 pounds were sold in 1870. By 1880 the sale had reached 12,000,000 pounds. In 1890 as much as 37,000,000 pounds were sold. The amount sold in 1900 reached 187,000,000 pounds, and at the present time no doubt the production is still larger.

Linking Europe and Asia

The newest scheme for an electric railway is a link between Europe and Asia. It now awaits the approval of the Russian government. The idea is to start from Berlin, cross the Carpathian mountain range and finish at Tiflis, 135 miles from and to the end.

ONE OF THE TRICKS

Rhinestones Instead of Diamonds Often Stolen by Shoplifters.

"You were asking me when those ladies came in," said the retail jeweler to the colonel, "if there were any tricks in this trade. Well, there is one I'll give away if you won't say anything about it."

"I promise."

"Those ladies asked to see diamond rings."

"Yes, I heard them."

"I showed them a tray of rings, but they both went away without buying. Both took rings with them, however."

"Do you mean they stole them?"

"Exactly. There can be no other word for it."

"And you 'knew it' and said nothing," exclaimed the colonel.

"Just so. That is the trick I am giving away. They were rhinestone rings instead of diamonds. I, a good imitation, the ladies are customers, but I had a hunch as to what they were after and got out the trickiest trick about it on the two rings taken."

"But, but I don't see," began the colonel, when he was interrupted with:

"There's nothing to see. Nine out of ten of our lady customers are not proof against temptation when looking over diamonds. I can tell in a minute when one wants to buy, or when she intends to flinch, and hence the real thing or the trick thing. These two will have fits when they come to find out that the rings are bogus, but they'll come back and put a bold face on it and buy the genuine stones. Yes, one of the tricks, and it always works successfully. Rhinestones have their uses as well as diamonds."

HIGHEST CHIMNEY STACK

One at Kodak Park Earns That Title With Its 366 Feet of Height.

The highest chimney stack in America is the new one at Kodak Park, says the New York Sun. It is 366 feet high and rests on an octagonal foundation which is 25 feet deep to the bottom. It is 10 feet across the flat sides of octagon at base and 30 feet at top.

The base contains approximately 23,000 cubic feet of concrete, and weighs 7,000 tons. The chimney proper, says Camera Club, is a round shaft built of hollow radial brick.

The outside diameter at the bottom is 28 feet and at the top is 11 feet. The inside diameter at the bottom is 10 feet and at the top 9 feet. It is lined on the inside with acid-proof brick and cement four inches thick, leaving a two-inch air space.

The smoke rising is 600 feet, providing for 2,300 horsepower, and the acid fumes, 451 feet, is sucking away the acid fumes from the chemical-manufacturing department.

The stack is provided with lightning rods having iron casings, points, and is equipped with an iron ladder on the inside and one on the outside. The total weight of the stack is about 3,200 tons.

Traveling Hands

In the course of our lives, says the statistician, although we write many letters, we have not the remotest idea of the distance our hands cover while traveling over the paper.

According to him, the average man or woman writes about 30 words a minute, which, with the up and down stroke and curves, represent something like five yards, or 300 yards an hour. A person therefore using his pen for six two hours a day, can boast that his right hand has journeyed a distance of 120 miles.

And this, it should be remembered, refers only to those who write, comparatively speaking, little. When we come to the professional element—journalists, clerks, etc., who work six, seven hours a day, the figures become startling.

He Placed An Order

A small, sharp-faced boy, one of whose eyelids had an inclination to droop in a chronic way, entered a tailor shop in upper Broadway, approached the proprietor and silently handed him a button. The tailor took it and looked puzzled.

"What's this for?" he asked. "I don't want it. I've got plenty of buttons."

"That's all right," said the youngster. "But yer want business don't yer?"

"Well, just sew a pair o' pants on dat button."

The small boy was half way up the block before the tailor reached the door.

Why He Was Released

In a report the superintendent of the Johnstown penitentiary mentions the case of a cook named Lazarus who was sentenced to two days' imprisonment in default of a fine of two rupees. He was released on the day of his admission, the reason being that "the amount of trouble to which the jail staff was put in dealing with him was out of all proportion to the probable effect of the punishment on him."—Westminster Gazette.

Tea for Gout

I am a great believer in the value of tea as a preventive of gout, and as aiding in the elimination of uric acids. It should be taken weak and quite freshly made. I also always insist on the avoidance of sweet fruits and on the free use of green vegetables.—The Hospital.

FOR ALMOND COOK

Ingredients: One-half cup of flour, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, one-half cup of almonds, one-half cup of raisins, one-half cup of currants, one-half cup of currants, one-half cup of currants.

To one quart sifted wheat flour add a tablespoonful salt and stir again. Heat a cup and a half of milk or water in this trade. Well, there is one I'll give away if you won't say anything about it.

"I promise."

"Those ladies asked to see diamond rings."

"Yes, I heard them."

"I showed them a tray of rings, but they both went away without buying. Both took rings with them, however."

"Do you mean they stole them?"

"Exactly. There can be no other word for it."

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TO CLEAN SEWING MACHINES

Care Bestowed on Instrument Will Be Amply Repaid.

Sewing is not half as hard as some people find it if the sewing machine is kept in good running order. When the sewing machine works hard and heavily, the needle and shuttle out and give every joint and bearing a generous bath of gasoline. Of course there should not be a lighted lamp or fire of any kind in the room. Turn the wheels briskly for a few moments to enable the gasoline to penetrate every part and to loosen and wash away the old oil and grime. Then clean it all away. When all the grime and oil has been removed, oil with proper lubricating oil, running the machine for two or three minutes before inserting the needle. Now, with a piece of clean cloth, wipe away all superfluous oil. It is a pleasure to sew on a machine treated in this manner.

Parish Stew

Allow for one pound of fresh parsnips, one pound of turnips, one pound of potatoes. Chop the parsnips, pare the potatoes and slice them, scrape the parsnips and cut in thin strips. Put a layer of parsnips in a stew pan, then one of parsnips, then one of potatoes, and so on, until all have been used. Cover with cold water, season with salt, pepper and celery salt, bring to a boil and simmer for two hours. Add a little butter and a dash of lemon juice, and serve.

Tempering Flatirons

To Press a Coat. Allow for one pound of fresh parsnips, one pound of turnips, one pound of potatoes. Chop the parsnips, pare the potatoes and slice them, scrape the parsnips and cut in thin strips. Put a layer of parsnips in a stew pan, then one of parsnips, then one of potatoes, and so on, until all have been used. Cover with cold water, season with salt, pepper and celery salt, bring to a boil and simmer for two hours. Add a little butter and a dash of lemon juice, and serve.

To Press a Coat

All pressing should be done on the wrong side, except the last or finished pressing. Turn the collar up, dampen and stretch. Hold up one end and press it the top of a stool, so as to keep the round effect. Dampen the collar on the outside, then the collar and press until dry. In pressing the sleeves, the shoulders should be placed over a pad. Then the entire coat should be pressed on the right side, using a wet cloth and a hot iron to give a finish.

Mother's Vegetable Soup

Pare, slice the potatoes and turn into the soup-kettle with plenty of cold water, and a half an onion sliced and let boil 10 minutes or until the vegetables are tender. A little chopped onion may be used if you have it. Season with salt and pepper, add some good, rich milk and a piece of butter the size of an walnut and a few spoonfuls of cream or cold cooked tomatoes. Serve as soon as it comes to a boil.

To Clean Delicate Fabrics

Solled places or spots can be removed from laces, silks and delicate fabrics by making a paste of talcum powder and aqua ammonia. Put in the powder in a cup, three or four spoonfuls and mix to a thin paste with the ammonia. Lay the goods on a cloth; cover the soiled place with the paste, rub with a soft cloth and let stand till dry. Then brush or shake off the powder.

Darning Curtains

Take common mosquito netting and sew on the hole. Draw the thread in the usual way through the meshes, skipping every other mesh, so that when you darn crosswise you will have meshes to darn through. No matter how large the hole is, you can darn it evenly and in good shape and save time.

To Serve a Plain Custard

Plain custards are made more attractive if a preserved strawberry, candied cherry or a spoonful of bright jelly or marmalade is placed in the top of each cup before serving. Tiny mounds of whipped cream are not an unwelcome addition.

OUR BEST OFFER!

THE CRAWFORD AVALANCHE and THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN BOTH A FULL YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.50.

All the News of the World and Home Only 50 cents more than the price of The Crawford Avalanche alone.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Contains Each Week

21 columns of news.	5 columns of live, entertaining editorial.
14 columns of talk by a practical farmer on farm topics—economic machinery, planting, growing, and starting of fruits and vegetables, breeding and marketing of live stock.	7 columns of live stock and market reports.
20 or more "Lost and Found Poems and Songs."	10 to 20 questions on veterinary subjects.
1 column of Health and Beauty Hints.	7 columns of information on receipts, patterns, formulas, etc., furnished by readers.
Best short and continued stories—Chests and Checkers—Puzzles and Complications—Dr. Reader's Home Health Club—Questions and Answers—Poems of the Day—A special Washington letter—Taking cartoons and illustrations.	14 to 21 columns of stories of public interest, historical, geographical, and otherwise.
	5 columns of a specially reported sermon by the Rev. Dr. Quayle, Chicago and the Sunday School Lesson.

These features, together with a Special Magazine Department, make up the Leading Farm, Home and News Paper of the West.

OUR OFFER

The price of The Weekly Inter Ocean remains \$1.00 a year. The price of The Crawford Avalanche is \$1.00 a year. The two papers each one year will cost only \$1.50.

N. B.—This special arrangement with the Weekly Inter Ocean is for limited time only. Subscribers to The Weekly Inter Ocean are assured that no papers will be sent after their subscription expires unless their subscriptions are renewed by cash payments.

Circuit Court Assignment

1908-1909. State of Michigan. The Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit. Pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the term of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the years of 1908 and 1909, as follows:

GRAND JURY—Second Mondays in February, June and October. CRAWFORD—Second Mondays in January, May and September.

GLADWIN—Third Mondays in February, June and October. Kalamazoo—Third Mondays in February, June and October.

OSHTAGO—Third Mondays in January, May and September. ROSCOMB—First Mondays in January, May and September.

Dated, West Branch, Mich., Sept. 10, 1907. NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

Probate Notice

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford. At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said county, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1907.

Present: Hon. Wellington Patterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Daisy Crutcher, deceased.

Marius Hanson having filed in said court his final administration account, and his petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate.

It is ordered, that the fifteenth day of November A. D. 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing of said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of this order in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON PATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

[A true copy.] WELLINGTON PATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

In the matter of the estate of Ernest Purchase, deceased, wife of the Village of Grayling.

Notice is hereby given that six months from the 15th day of October A. D. 1907, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased. Said court for examination and allowance, and that all creditors are required to present their claims to said court at the probate office in the Village of Grayling, on or before the 15th day of April A. D. 1908, and that said claims will be heard by said court on the 15th day of April A. D. 1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated October 15, 1907. W. L. PATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

For Fire Insurance call on O. Palmer.

An Ordinance

relative to keeping children at home after certain hours.

Sec. 1.—The village of Grayling ordains that no child under the age of 14 years shall be allowed upon the streets of said village after 8 o'clock in the evening, unless accompanied by its parents, guardian or some adult person, who has the child in charge, or unless it has a written permit signed by such parent or guardian, showing it has been sent by such parent or guardian upon some lawful errand.

Sec. 11.—The curfew bell of said village shall be tolled at 7:45 each evening as a warning to such children as may be upon such streets.

Sec. 111.—Any child under the age of 14 years mentioned in said ordinance after the hour herein specified, unaccompanied by such parent, guardian or adult person, or without such permit as herein specified, shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment.

Sec. 1V.—It shall be the duty of the village marshal and all village officials to apprehend any such child upon said street after the hours herein specified, so shall not be accompanied by such parent, guardian or adult person, or without such permit as herein specified, shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment.

Sec. 1V.—It shall be the duty of the village marshal and all village officials to apprehend any such child upon said street after the hours herein specified, so shall not be accompanied by such parent, guardian or adult person, or without such permit as herein specified, shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment.

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